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APRIL 9, 1927.

Vol. CVI.



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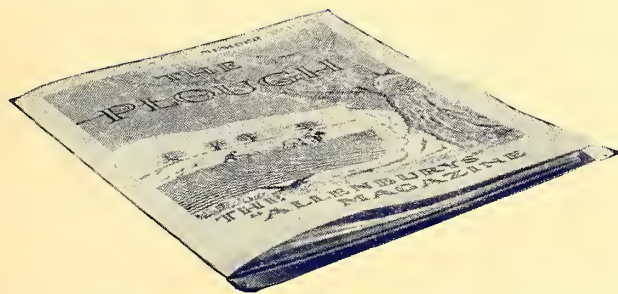
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The Plough

Nº 5

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BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.2

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" C		3	5 6	4	10 0	1	4 6	37½%	27½%	21 10

		Costs you		Yields		Total Profit		Profit in % on	Profit in % on	Price per
Description of Case		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Buying Price	Selling Price	Dozen
Case D		18	7 0	16	4 0	4	17 0	42½%	30%	12 7
" E		9	15 0	8	2 0	2	7 0	41%	29%	12 9
" F		6	18 6	5	8 0	1	9 6	37½%	27½%	13 1

		Costs you		Yields		Total Profit		Profit in % on	Profit in % on	Price per Dozen	
Description of Case		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Buying Price	Selling Price	2/6 Size	1/6 Size
Case G		6 doz. and 9 doz.	11 19 6	17 2 0	5 2 6	42½%	30%	21/-	12/7		
" H		2 " " 6 "	5 19 6	8 8 0	2 8 6	41%	29%	21/4	12/9		
" K		1 " " 4 "	3 14 0	5 2 0	1 8 0	37½%	27½%	21/10	13/1		
" L		8 " " 5 "	11 11 0	16 10 0	4 19 0	42½%	30%	21/-	12/7		
" M		4 " " 3 "	6 3 6	8 14 0	2 10 6	41%	29%	21/4	12/9		
" N		2 " " 2 "	3 9 6	4 16 0	1 6 6	37½%	27½%	21/10	13/1		
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This campaign has already started and it excels all previous efforts both in the space employed and the attractive sales-compelling nature of the advertisements.

In addition we are offering some very striking show-cards—counter literature and a special Counter Cabinet for AURORAL Cold Water Dyes.

This being so we have every confidence in asking you to do your part to make this a record year for all Whitaker Products. Will you do so by looking over your stocks to-night and ordering up a good supply of any colours that may be missing?

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Black Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Lime, Tangerine, Cherry, Pineapple, Vanilla, Cloves, Raisin, Gingerette, Anisette, Creme de Menthe, Peppermint, Lung Syrup.

Made from natural ingredients and pure cane sugar only.

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Lemon, Orange, Lime, Tangerine. Being the natural squeezed juice of the fruit without pulp.

SQUASH

Lemon, Orange, Lime. Being the squeezed juice of the fruit with the natural fruit cells and the addition of a little pure cane sugar.

PRICE :	RETAIL	TRADE	PROFIT
	9d. per bottle.	6/6 per doz. bottles.	28% on turnover.

PACKING : In cases containing 3 dozen bottles, cases free.
Minimum 6 dozen carriage paid U.K.

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This series will undoubtedly prove a valuable supplementary line. The public are realising that the medicinal virtues and high vitamin content of fruits are nature's safeguard and corrective.

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Manufacturing Chemists
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BLAUD'S PILLS
PIL. FERRI B.P.
No. 822 (COX)

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Are easily soluble.

Pass EVERY Test

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Contain the correct percentage of ferrous carb.
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pills conform with B.P. requirements in all
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The Pharmaceutical Journal says :—

.... "Shows no signs of Oxidation."

SUPPLY THESE PILLS AND YOU ENSURE
THE SUPPORT OF THE CITY ANALYSTS

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acelta Capping Co., Ltd. (Bottle Caps)..... xiv	Brooks & Warburton (American Drug Supply Co., Ltd. (Sandoz Products))..... x	Eno, J. C., Ltd. (Fruit Salt)..... 2
Ace Chemical Co., Ltd. (Weed Killer)..... xxviii	Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. (Toothbrushes, &c.)..... 26	Essences & Synthetics, Ltd. (Ess. Oils)..... 19
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Allenburys' Magazine)..... Cover	Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Ltd. (Galenicals)..... iii	Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Home Dyes)..... xiv
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Powdered Tragacanth, &c.)..... 5	Burnett, A., & Co., Ltd. (Setsnug Sanitary Belt)..... 32	Farley, A., Ltd. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin)..... 7	Burrough, J., Ltd. (Alcohol) Leader Page	Farmer, F., & Co. (Rat Poison)..... 32
Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd. (Hair Cream, &c.)..... 20	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Photographic Chemicals)..... 35	Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders)..... Leader Page
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.	Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. (Disinfectants)..... 36	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)..... 32
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)..... 15	Butler, E. H., & Son (Synthetic Ottos, &c.)..... 18	Florian & Armand, Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)..... 18
Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. (Surgical Dressings)..... xxi	Calvert, F. C., & Co. (Tooth Powder)..... 24	Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Rolls, &c.)..... xx
Baileys (Developing and Printing) xxvii	Capsol Products, Ltd. (Dyes)..... xxvi	Foster Clark, Ltd. (Eiffel Tower Lemonade)..... 13
Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Effervescent Aperients)..... viii	Cataline Co. (Veterinary Medicines) xxviii	Fox, Francis F., & Co. (Oils)..... xvi
Bandoeng Quinine Factories..... vii	Christy, T., & Co. (Py-shan Points Tea)..... 32	Franks, A., & Co. (Gillette Blades, &c.)..... 28
Barker, R. W., & Co. Leader Page	Coleman & Co., Ltd. (Wincarnis)..... 14	Fuller, R. L., & Co., Ltd. (Quinine Salts)..... iv
Battle, Hayward & Bower (Weed Killers, &c.)..... xxviii	Cook, Geo. (Shopfittings)..... xxviii	Gambles, J. C., & Co., Ltd. (Squibb's Dental Cream)..... 30
Beecham Estates & Pills, Ltd. (Pills) x	Corfield, Ltd. (Aluminium Hot Water Bottles, &c.)..... xxi	Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery)..... xii
Bengué & Co., Ltd. (Dr. Bengué's Balsam)..... xi	Coty (England), Ltd. (Toilet Specialities)..... 25	Genoxide, Ltd. (Peroxide)..... viii
Berdoe & Fish (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.	Cowen, E., & Co. ("Darting" Lanoline)..... Leader Page	Gibbins, R., & Co. (Tablets)..... ii
Berg, E., Ltd. (Shopfittings)..... xxiv-Col. Supp.	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Blaud's Pills, &c.)..... 4-xxx	Glaxo (Glax-ovo) Leader Page
Blackie, Robert (Effervescing Salines, &c.)..... vi	Croix de Lorraine (Surgical Stockings)..... 32	Gough, Kidston & Co. (Petroleum Jelly, &c.)..... xvii
Boake, A., Roberts & Co., Ltd. (Flavouring Essences)..... Leader Page	Curasol Sock Co. (Boric Socks)..... xx	Gower, J. (Books)..... Col. Supp.
Braun, H. W. (Chemical Products) vii	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Specialities)..... 22	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages, &c.)..... xxii
Brewsters (Overalls)..... xvi	Dee Oil Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly) xv	Haller & Phillips, Ltd. (Glycerine)..... ii
Bridgen & Griffin (Perfume Sprays) 22	Deshell Laboratories, Ltd. (Petrolagar)..... xi	Harris, J., & Co. (Advertising Balloons, &c.)..... xviii
British Drug Houses, Ltd. (Chemicals) Cover	DeVilbiss Co. (Sprays, &c.)..... 28	Heathman (Ladders, &c.)..... 32
British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Sundries)..... xxi	Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin)..... xvii	Henry, T. & W. (Calcined Magnesia) 32
British Xylonite Co., Ltd. (Halax Toothbrushes)..... 31	Domen Belts, Ltd. (Surgical Belts) 32	Heppells, Ltd. (B. & B. Lysol)..... ix
Bromage, E. N., & Co. (Perfumery, &c.)..... 18	Dowty, E. F. (Developing and Printing)..... xxvii	Hill, T. (Bottle Washing Machinery) xii
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Water-glass, &c.)..... viii	Eagle Photographic Service (Developing, &c.)..... xxvii	Hindes, Ltd. (Hair Brushes)..... 26
	Edge, W., & Sons, Ltd. (Drummer Dyes)..... xiii	Hollandsche Melksuikerfabriek..... vi
		Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd. (Galenicals)..... Cover
		Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd. (Toilet Preparations)..... 21
		Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd. (Oxide of Zinc)..... iv
		Hygienic Food Products, Ltd. (Sea-Vitoid Tablets)..... x

[Continued overleaf.]



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TRAGACANTH



INDEX—cont.			National Union of Drug & Chemical Workers) Col. Supp.			Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture)		
Iglodine Co., Ltd. (Iglodine)	xi		Neems, E. M., & Co. (Quicksilver) ..	32		Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	xxiv	
Illingworth, T., & Co., Ltd. (Roll Films, &c.)	xxvi		<i>News of the World</i>	9		Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes)	23	
Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ltd. (Hair Cream)	24		Oldfield; Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.)	Cover		Shorne, T., & Co., Ltd. (Surgical Appliances)	32	
Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chts., Ltd. (Chemicals)	ii		Old Strand Chemical & Trading Co., Ltd. (Chemicals and Drugs) ..	v		Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog and Cat Medicines)	xxviii	
Josephs, Percy R. E. (Shopfittings) ..	xiii	Col. Supp.	O-Pine-O Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.)	20		Showard Specialists, The	xxvii	
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shopfittings) ..	Col. Supp.		Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (Robo-leine)	8		Simplic Soether	xxviii	
Jules Frères (Flower Oils, &c.)	19		Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.			Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	v	
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Vapex Inhalant)	17		Oury, Millar & Co. (Gelatines)	xi		South of England College	xxiv	
Kirby, Douglas & Co., Ltd. (Monkey Strop)	26		Parker & Co. (London), Ltd. (Water Waving Combs, &c.)	27		Spahn, Johannes (Catgut)	xx	
Lennon, Ltd. (South African Agencies)	vi		Parker, J. Harley (Hair Tonic)	20		Spurway et Cie, Ltd. (Orange and Lemon Cream)	20	
LePersonne, L., & Co. (Bottles and Jars)	xiv		Parkinson's (Sugar-coated Pills) ..	vii		Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..	xv	
Lever Bros., Ltd. (Glycerine)	vi		Pazo Co. (Pill Boxes)	xxvii		Tatcho-Tone Co.	26	
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. (Losalls Salt)	12		Pears, A. F., Ltd. (Golden Glory) ..	24		Thompson & Capper, Ltd. (Photographic Developing, &c.)	xxv	
London College of Pharmacy	xxiv		Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.	viii		Tokalon, Ltd. (Vanishing Cream) ..	23	
London Foot Hospital	xxiv		Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co. (Lanoline)	xvii		Town Talk Polish Co. (Polishing Cloths, &c.)	xxiii	
Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd. (Packed Goods)	15		Photopress (Developing, &c.)	xxvii		Trufood, Ltd. (Foods)	12	
McGlashan, D., Ltd. (Phenacetin, &c.)	32		Piesse & Lubin, Ltd. (Bath Soaps) ..	6		United Chemists' Association, Ltd. (Iodised Throat Lozenges)	36	
MacSweeney, E. (Tinori Corn Cure) ..	32		Poth, Hille & Co. (Ceresine Wax) ..	xiii		Venesta, Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes) ..	10	
Mandall & Co., Ltd. (Licoricine)	x		Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Pills and Tablets)	35		Vinolia Co., Ltd. (Premier Scap) ..	29	
Marmite Food Extract Co., Ltd.	i		Pulzner, S., & Son, Ltd. (Goggles) ..	xxii		Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (Bottle Cappings)	xiv	
Marfindale, W. ("Auremetine")	8		Rddgrave, Butler & Co. (Russian Medicinal Paraffin, &c.)	xv		Vultex Products, Ltd. ("Vulpro" Goods)	xix	
Matthews Laboratories, Ltd. (Digitals) ..	Leader Page		Rendell, W. J. (Quinine Suppositories)	xix		Waide, Thos., & Sons, Ltd. (Printers)	10	
Matthews, D., & Son (Shopfittings) ..	Col. Supp.		Richards, J., Morgan & Sons, Ltd. (Syrup Cordials, &c.)	5		Warrington Chem. & Drug Co.	ii	
Maund, F. (Showcases)	xxviii		Ridge's Food Co. (Infants' and invalids' Foods)	8		Watts, J. (Safety Razor Blades) ..	20	
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd.	11		Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co.	xii		Webster, T., & Co. (Composition Stoppers)	xiv	
Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd. (Sandalwood Oil)	18		Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes) ..	xxix		Westminster College of Pharmacy	xxiv	
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. (Sundries) Cover			Rodgers, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Safety Razor Blades)	32		Whitaker & Co. (Hat Dyes, Household Dyes)	2	
Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly, &c.)	xvi		Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallie Acid) ..	28		Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Proprieties, &c.) ..	Leader Page	
Melin, C., & Co. (Flasks)	xx		Royal Dental Hospital School	xxiv		Winchester Manfg. Co., Ltd. ("Wimaco" Surgical Goods) ..	xxviii	
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd. (Orange Wine)	32		Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings)	xxiv	xxiv-Col. Supp.	Winhard, Ltd. (Foot Cream, &c.) ..	27	
Mills, A. J., & Co., Ltd. (Honey)	xii		Sacker's Hygienic Comb & Toilet Supply Co. ("Sannakleen" Comb)	28		Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd. (Glassware)	34	
Morgan-Davis & Sons, Ltd. (Trusses)	xx		Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil)	15		Woolons, C. (Developing, &c.)	xxviii	
Myatt, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Myatt Blades)	28		Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd. (Compact Powders)	26		X.L. Rubber Co. (Surgical Specialties)	xxviii	
						Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	xix	

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TABLE T.—The appearance of this tablet is most appealing ; conforms immediately to the shape of the hands, and is a pleasure to use.

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"SPECIALTY" LIQUID PARAFFIN .890 Remains Brilliant at 0 deg. Cent.

Cold weather is the crucial test of Liquid Paraffin. Inferior oils cloud quickly at low temperatures, and no pharmacist who values the medical goodwill of his business can afford to display a cloudy Liquid Paraffin, or one that will cloud when in the hands of the purchaser.

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Treatment with Auremetine has given some gratifying and more hopeful IMMEDIATE results than any other essayed.

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for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

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The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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The indications are that the
record sales of last season for

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

will be beaten easily by the figures for 1926-1927. And NOW is the time for you to push "Roboleine" and do likewise.

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The Chemists' Printers,

Limited,

Kirkstall Road, LEEDS.

Maw's



Page

"Aldersgate" Sponges

Help you to Increase and Consolidate your Sponge Business

Maw's are specialists not only in sponge selection but also in sponge salesmanship. For over sixty years we have dealt in sponges and have brought expert knowledge to bear in selecting sponges suitable for the pharmacist's business. Now, by packing and presenting sponges in a new way, we are helping the pharmacist to solve all his sponge selling problems.

The sponges described below are prominent members of the "Aldersgate" series of packed sponges. They are packed and labelled in accordance with a definite scheme. Each sponge is wrapped in a transparent dust-proof covering which is left unsealed so that the sponge can be examined and re-wrapped. The boxes are in a pleasing shade of blue with cream labels printed in blue. The prices of these sponges, it will be seen, allow the pharmacist a very satisfactory margin of profit, and the value for money to the purchaser is excellent.

The "Aldersgate" Fine Turkey Baby Sponge.

Selected Turkey sponges of fine quality and of a size suitable for Baby's toilet. The hygienic packing will make a strong appeal to every careful mother. Each sponge in transparent, protective wrapping. One dozen in display box.

Price, per dozen .. 20/-.

Retail price, each .. 2/6.

The "Aldersgate" Turkey Shaving Sponge.

May be had also with label, "Selected Brown Turkey Sponge for Toilet and Nursery." Convenient sized selected brown Turkey sponges, exactly suitable for gentlemen's toilet use. Each sponge in transparent protective wrapper. One dozen in display box.

Price, per dozen .. 8/-.

Retail price, each .. 1/-.

The "Aldersgate" Eye Lotion Sponge.

A small sponge of soft texture is frequently needed for the application of eye lotion. This sponge exactly meets the demand. Obviously, cleanliness is an important point in a sponge of this type and the protective wrapping will exert an important influence on sales.

Price, per dozen .. 3/6.

Retail price, each .. 6d.

The "Aldersgate" Velvet Motor Car Sponge.

These sponges are velvet cuts of soft texture, especially selected for the purpose of car washing. The price will appeal to every motorist.

Price, per dozen .. 20/-.

Retail price, each .. 2/6.

The "Aldersgate" Special Motor Car Sponge.

A good honeycomb sponge of better quality than the velvet cut. Ideal for cleaning highly polished surfaces.

Price, per dozen .. 40/-.

Retail price, each .. 5/-.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



TRUFOOD IS SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

*This statement is made in every
one of our Press Advertisements.*

A LOT OF LITTLE CHEMISTS ARE BEING FED ON

HUMANISED
TRUFOOD

Nearest to Mother's Milk

One of the most pleasing features of our pleasant relations with the pharmaceutical profession is the evidence of our representatives that chemists are using a lot of Humanised Trufood for their own babies. This is as it should be, for Humanised Trufood is essentially the chemists infant food. It is the finest, most scientific baby food in the world to-day, and the only baby food which can justify the claim "nearest to mother's milk." And it is sold only by chemists.

Trufood Limited, The Creameries,
Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

T.F. 256 130



UP, UP, UP, go the SALES of New Zealand 'Imperial Bee' Honey

STOCK, and get your share of profits in this EMPIRE PRODUCT. It is a thick, creamy, irresistible HONEY, rich in vitamins because it is uncooked.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-Top Jars at 14/0 | 48/1's Monopots at 12/6
48/1's " " " " 8/6 | 48/1's " " " 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E.1

BCM/APS7

LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

**Gout
Rheumatism
Eczema & Skin
Affections**

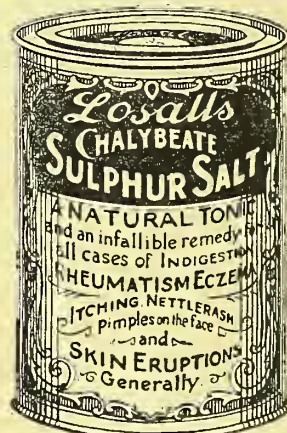
P.A.T.A. doz.
net

4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-

8 oz. " 1/9, 14/-

Bottles 2/6, 20/-

Attractive advertising
matter supplied on
application.

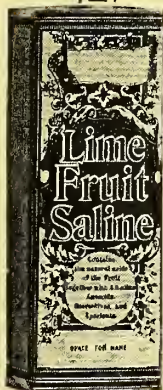


SOLD EVERYWHERE.

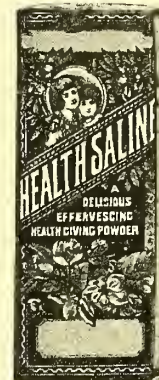
Manufactured by

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
HULL.**

Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd. *for* PACKED GOODS



Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia
 Seidlitz Powders (Plain and Lemon Flavoured)
 Health Salt Salines
 Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
 Blood Purifier Tonic Elixir
 Children's Tonic



AT KEENLY COMPETITIVE PRICES.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD. 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3

Works Telephone : New X 2119.

Telegrams : "Lorimarsco, Bilgate, London."

THE DISCERNING CHEMIST
stocks

Eiffel Tower Lemonade!

because he knows he has only to show
 it in his window and it sells itself. 35
 years' reputation, backed by efficient
 advertising, brings clients to the chemist
 who lets the public know he stocks it.

Address your enquiries on trade memo. to

FOSTER CLARK LTD., Dept. D, MAIDSTONE



The Case for Wincarnis

THE quality of Wincarnis as a tonic restorative, strength reviver and invaluable aid in combating many of life's everyday illnesses, is proved by the fact that it has earned more than 17,000 recommendations from medical men.

By virtue of its excellent character as a wine, in addition to its superlative value as a tonic, Wincarnis is continually opening up new markets and finding fresh customers for an all-the-year-round trade.

A DOCTOR WRITES:

London, 13th Aug., 1926.

"I usually prescribe Wincarnis for my adult patients whenever a tonic is indicated, and in most cases it has met with prompt success. Its constituents make it the most efficient strength-reviving agent I have met in a long course of medical practice. From my knowledge of the method of preparing Wincarnis, there is no possible doubt as to its value in most of life's everyday illnesses."

(Signed) — M.B., B.Ch.

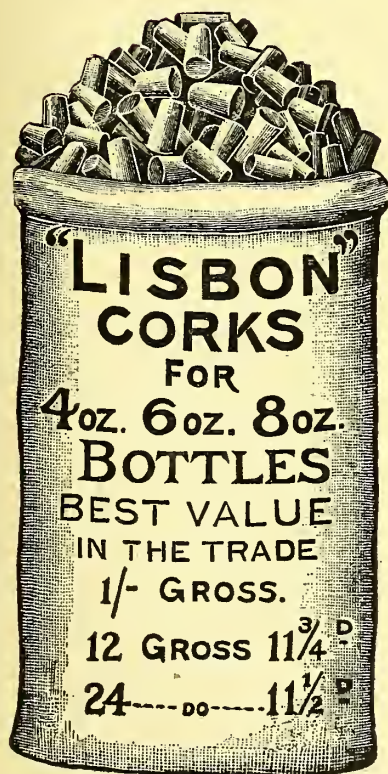
WINCARNIS

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd.
WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.



CORKS

which
never
let you
down



	6 gross.	12 gross.	24 gross
N.S., for 6 oz. and 8 oz., cheap for Insurance Scripts per gross	7½d.	7½d.	7d.
Madrid, for 1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz. and 1 oz. vials ..	10½d.	10½d.	10d.
Do. XX, same size as Madrid, but superior quality	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Faro, for 2 oz. and 3 oz. bottles	11d.	10½d.	10½d.
Do. XX, same size as Faro, but superior quality	1/3	1/2½	1/2½
Braga, long tapering for 2 oz. and 3 oz. bottles ..	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XX, same size as Braga, but superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon, assorted for 4 oz., 6 oz., and 8 oz. bottles	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XX, superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon 6 oz., for 4 oz. and 6 oz. bottles	11d.	10½d.	10½d.
Do. do. XX, do., superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Lisbon 8 oz., for 8 oz. bottles	1/1	1/0½	1/0½
Do. do. XX, do., superior quality	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Cordova, for 8 oz. and 10 oz. bottles	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Do. XX, same size as Cordova, but superior quality	1/8	1/7½	1/7½
Cadiz, for 10 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz. bottles	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Do. XX, same size as Cadiz, but superior quality	1/9	1/8½	1/8½
Special, for 10 oz., 12 oz. bottles	2/-	1/11½	1/11½
Lugo, for 20 oz. and 30 oz. bottles	2/-	1/11½	1/11½
Ginger Beers XX, quart size	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XXX, pint size	1/-	11½d.	11½d.
Do. XXX, quart size	1/3	1/2½	1/2½
Wines, pints	4/-	3/11½	3/11½
Do. quarts	4/6	4/5½	4/5½
Emulsions, for W.M. Emulsion	3/3	3/2½	3/2½
Jars, for 1 gallon jars	3/3	3/2½	3/2½
Do. for 2 gallon jars	3/6	3/5½	3/5½

To AYRTON OVAL users

The cork which fits one AYRTON OVAL will suit every AYRTON OVAL of that size—such is the value of standard corkage. We therefore offer a list of suitable corks for every size of AYRTON OVAL.

For 1 oz. and 2 oz. AYRTON OVALS	use BRAGA CORKS
„ 3 oz. and 4 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„ LISBON 6 oz. CORKS
„ 6 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„ LISBON 8 oz. CORKS
„ 8, 10 and 12 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„ CADIZ CORKS
„ 16 oz. and 20 oz. AYRTON OVALS	„ LUGO CORKS

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

34 Hanover Street

LIVERPOOL

SASSO OLIVE OIL

Now available in bottles as well as tins.

SASSO advertising is making people more critical of Olive Oil. It is teaching them to appreciate the perfectly regular quality of this supreme product of Italy's finest Olive groves. The tin is already a popular package. The tall elegant bottle with its gleaming golden oil has a decided display value which will create more new sales, and every sale of SASSO OLIVE OIL will give you the satisfaction of having sold the very best quality article.

It is shipped direct from Italy to this country in:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Imperial gallon tins ; | 1 Imperial quart bottles ; |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial gallon tins ; | 1 Imperial pint bottles ; |
| 1 Imperial quart tins ; | $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint bottles ; |
| 1 Imperial pint tins ; | $\frac{1}{4}$ Imperial pint bottles. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint tins ; and | |

Imperial measure is the only recognised measure for Olive Oil.

Last year SASSO OLIVE OIL sales amounted to 27,000 tons, which speaks for itself.

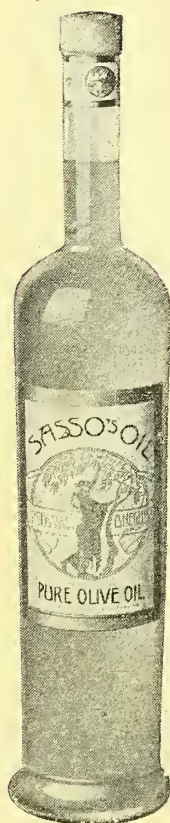
Write for New Season's samples and prices.



Producers :

P. SASSO & FIGLI,
ONEGLIA, ITALY.

Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.





APRIL SHOWERS
bring forth more customers for



THE proverbial uncertainty of our climate is responsible for thousands of colds during the Spring season. Just now there is a natural tendency to take liberties with the climate—and a plentiful crop of colds is the inevitable result. Many of your customers will therefore be asking for “Vapex” and recommending it to their friends. Let all of them know that you have it in stock. They will be glad to be reminded of such a pleasant and effective remedy.

MORE DISPLAYS MEAN MORE SALES

A display outer and one of the “Magic Drop” cut-out cards take up little room on the counter but always attract favourable attention. “Vapex” outers may be used for display purposes when the contents have been removed so that there is no danger of loss by pilfering.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B 828

COPYRIGHT

"PLAIMAR"

Oil of Sandalwood

Santalum Cygnorum alcohol contents 93/95%

Pronounced equal therapeutically and superior physiologically to Oil of Santalum Album. Guaranteed Pure, Genuine and free of any adulteration.

Distilled by
PLAIMAR LTD.
PERTH
W.A.

European Agents: Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., 8 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Paris Address: Etablissements Plaistowe 11 bis, Rue Volney.

IT PAYS
to
Recommend
ARMAND

Send for latest list
and particulars of
Armand Advertising.

Florian & Armand
Limited
QUEENSWAY, PONDER'S END
MIDDLESEX.



BORONIA

THE NEW PERFUME
FROM THE AUSTRALIAN
FORESTS WHICH HAS
PROVED SUCH A SUCCESS
ON THE CONTINENT.

Sample Size 1/3 10/- Doz.
(10% for Window Display
on Direct Orders).

E. N. BROMAGE & CO.
Perfumers and Importers,
73 SELHURST ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.25.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.		Per oz.
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Humberstone Gate - - LEICESTER

YOUR WINDOW INVITES CUSTOM
MAKE IT ATTRACTIVE WITH
FLOWER OILS

**THE
 LATEST
 DRESSING
 FOR
 THE
 HAIR**



VIOLETS.



ROSES.



JASMIN.

**HANDSOME
 SHOWCARDS
 SUPPLIED.**

Bottles.	
2½ oz.	6/- doz.
3 oz.	6/6 „
4 oz.	7/6 „
5 oz.	8/6 „
6 oz.	9/6 „
8 oz.	11/- „

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

JULES FRÈRES LTD., 154/164 Walworth Road, S.E.17.

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS LTD.

(WM. C. SLATER - Managing Director)

4 CARLISLE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.3

Royal 0290.

BCM/ESSI

Essynthet—Ald.

—Sole Distributors of—

PROGIL MUSKS

XYLOL—AMBRETTE and KETONE
 and full range of Aromatic Chemicals of finest quality.

FLORAL OTTOS

of great strength, perfect solubility and truth to Nature.

PLEASE ASK FOR SAMPLES

SOFT HANDS
WHITE HANDS
DRY HANDS

□ □ □

Spurway's

ORANGE &
LEMON
CREAM

for the hands
PREVENTS SUNBURN
AND CHILBLAINS.

Checks Perspiration.

A beautiful non-greasy Cream
exquisitely perfumed and packed
in a highly artistic style.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.

An "All-the-year-round" Line

	1 doz. lots.	3 doz. lots.
1/9 size	14/-	13/-
1/3 "	10/-	9/-
10 1/2 d. " (sample size)	7/-	6/6

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

GOOD PROFIT!



ANZORA is the recognised Hair Dressing for men, and the demand now is greater than ever. Do not disappoint new customers by not stocking. Order a supply to-day and secure your share of the profits.

ANZORA
Masters the Hair!

Anzora Cream for greasy scalps and Anzora Viola for dry scalps. Obtainable from Wholesalers, together with a free supply of window cut-outs.

TRADE TERMS { 12/- doz. Retail at 18/-
20/- doz. Retail at 30/-

If unable to obtain from your Wholesaler write direct to
Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., London, N.W.6

**TALCUM POWDER
FACE POWDER
VANISHING CREAM**

{ Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

**MRS. PARKER'S
QUIN-JULIP**

"THE QUEEN OF HAIR TONICS."

Shows a nett retail profit of 1s. 8d. per bottle.

Sale or return.

Attractive Booklets, for counter display, sent on request.
Write J. HARLEY PARKER, Ltd., 117, St. George's
Road, Belgravia, London, S.W.1. Established 1812.

Assist British industry by recommending the
'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade,
the blade of super-keenness.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand
people buying foreign blades when
such as yours are obtainable."



3/6

per doz.
allowing
50% PROFIT
on cost for
the dealer.

Sole Manufacturers:

JOHN WATTS,
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
London: 18 SOHO SQ. W.1. 'Phone: Gerrard 1306.
Established over 150 years.

12 Perfect Blades
in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and
Autostrop-type holders

HOVENDEN'S SUPERIOR SOAPS & PERFUMERY



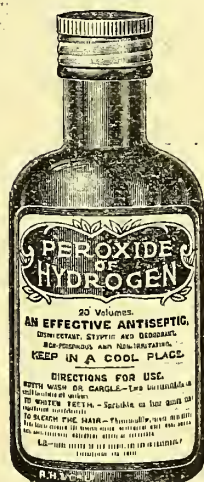
Bath Tablets

Assorted
Perfumes.

No. 4712A.
(About 51 oz.)
Assorted.
4/9 doz.; 55/6 gross.
No. 4621A.
Small size boxed in
dozens.
3/9 doz.; 43/- gross.



Peroxide (20 Vols.)



5 oz. size, 8/- per doz.
3 doz. lots, 7/6 per doz.
Showcards free with order
for 3 dozen.

Pine Tar Wet Shampoo

(Medicated).

*The only Tar Shampoo that is
clear and of a syrupy consistence.*

A POPULAR LINE NOW IN
GREAT DEMAND.

Highly recommended for Irrita-
tion of the Scalp,
Dandruff, etc.

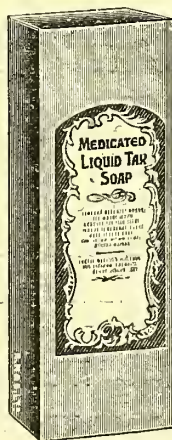


No. 4755.
Each in carton (as
illus.) 10/6 doz.
120/- gross.
In bulk 8/6 gallon.

Tins Free.

Once this article
is introduced
repeats always
follow.

Your Name and
Address printed
free on 6 dozen.



Eau de Quinine



No. 4815. 16/- doz.

An attractive line that
always enjoys a steady
sale.

R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd.

LONDON: 29-33 BERNERS ST., W.1.
and 89-95 CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from :

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

"B. G."

POWDER BOWLS AND PERFUME SPRAYS FOR THE EASTER SEASON

We invite the trade to inspect our Unique Range of Lines specially suitable for this Season. We hold large stocks and can offer immediate delivery.

OUR NEW DESIGNS are READY SELLERS

We invite your inquiries.

BRIDGEN AND GRIFFIN
25, Bartlett's Buildings, HOLBORN, E.C.4.



**TRADE
PRICE**

5/8

PER DOZEN.

New!

7½d. TUBE CRÈME TOKALON

We are introducing this new size of Crème Tokalon (Vanishing) to satisfy the increasing demand for a tube suitable for carrying in the hand bag.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY BONUS OFFER

With every dozen tubes ordered of this new 7½d. size before April 30th, 1927, two tubes will be given free (i.e., 14 to the dozen). No order executed on bonus terms if received after April 30th. Minimum order entitled to bonus is 3 dozen tubes. Maximum order filled on bonus terms is 12 dozen tubes. Orders filled

on bonus terms will also be subject to display discounts where customers are entitled to them. Goods may be ordered on bonus terms through your regular wholesaler if you wish.

Crème Tokalon is now available in the following sizes:

Vanishing Cream in Blue Cartons.
(Non-Greasy)

Pots..... Retail 1/3

Pots (double size) „ 2/3

Tubes..... Retail 7½d.

Tubes (double size) „ 1/-

Cleansing Cream in Orange Cartons.
(Slightly Greasy)

Pots..... Retail 1/3

Pots (double size) „ 2/3

DISPLAY CONTAINER FREE!

This attractive Window and Counter Display Container, holding one dozen tubes, will be supplied with each order. A novel Display Price Ticket will also be sent with your first order. Other Display Material may be had upon request.



THIS OFFER EXPIRES APRIL 30—POST YOUR ORDER TO-DAY!

TOKALON LIMITED

212/214 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.



Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

Pears' Golden Glory
The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

The above are miniature reproductions of some of the large compelling advertisements used in the unique and comprehensive

Golden Glory Press Campaign, 1927

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, LONDON

GG 67-8

"Old Common Sense"



An illustration from

"The Treasure Cave"

Don't disappoint customers who ask for a copy of this children's booklet when they buy Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder.

If your supply is exhausted please apply for more to F. C. CALVERT & CO., P.O. Box 147, Manchester.



THE ORIGINAL
:: AND ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
WITHOUT GREASE
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

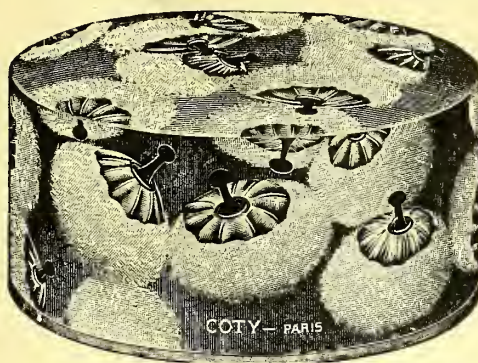
Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.



Advertising plus Display

cannot fail to achieve good results. The Coty Spring Advertising Campaign has started. In order to obtain full benefit from it, a good display of Coty Specialities in your windows and on your counters will remind the public where Coty perfumes and powders may be obtained.

A pile of the orange, black and gold boxes simply cannot be missed, especially with the attractive cut-out showcard we are offering.

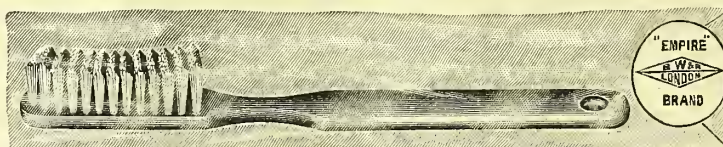
Coty
*Parfums
de Luxe*

COTY (England), LTD., COTY HOUSE, 3 STRATFORD PLACE, W.1

Sell your TOOTH BRUSHES hygienically

That is to say, sell "EMPIRE" Tooth Brushes in transparent envelopes through which they can be perfectly seen and easily handled, but remain unsoiled.

No. 5582



(7/- dozen)

This illustration is a somewhat inadequate attempt to portray this method of packing, but it succeeds in showing the clearness with which the brush can be seen through the transparent envelope. This line can be profitably retailed at 1/- and compares favourably with various boxed lines at much higher prices.

PRICES

No. 5582. Transparent handle, 4 rows serrated bristles, each in transparent sealed envelope, per doz. 7/-
 " 721. Bone handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
 " 5561. Transparent handle, 4 rows " " " " " " 8/-
Each dozen in neat display box.

SPECIAL CASH OFFER

For

20/-

Cash with order
 we will send
 carriage free

Tooth Brushes

1 doz. No. 5582, as above	...	0	7	0
1 " " 721	"	...	0	8
1 " " 5561	"	...	0	8
3 doz. goods to the value of	...	£1	3	0

Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1

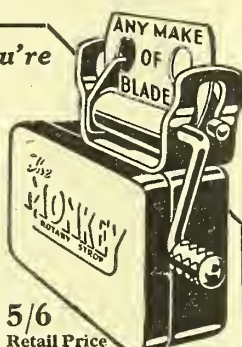
If you don't stock it—you're money out-of-pocket.

This famous little device, quite the best form of strop on the market to-day, makes a strong appeal on account of its low price. In its handsome nickelled case it only needs to be displayed on your counter to sell by the dozen—and every sale means 1/9 profit!

Sales matter and particulars of this and other fast-moving Douglas Kirby lines on request. Obtainable from your usual wholesaler, or direct

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9/10 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1.

Glasgow - 47 Oswald Street, C.I.



5/6

Retail Price

PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL.

SOLID FACE POWDERS

COMPLETE WITH PUFFS.

Inquiries invited by makers,

F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd.

BLACK BULL WORKS,

Caledonian Market, London, N. 7.



GREY HAIRS

← appear just here.

TOUCH THEM UP WITH

TATCHO-TONE

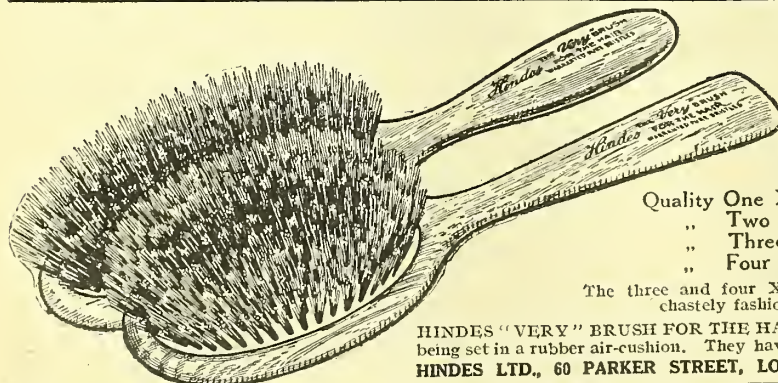
and they will instantly recover their natural shade. Medical Guaranty with each bottle. Chemists' Prices 2/6 and 4/6

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

Triad Phial

8

Post Free



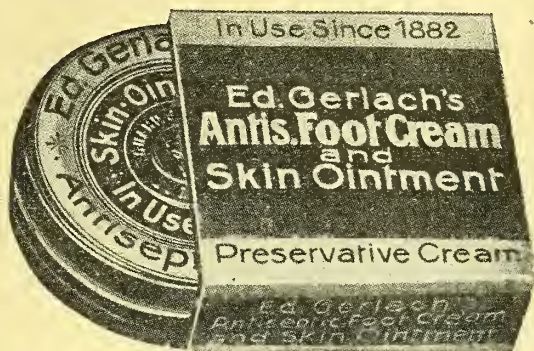
HINDES
"VERY"
HAIR BRUSH

Quality	One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE } 33 1/3%
"	Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
"	Three XXX	" 15/- "	
"	Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.
HINDES LTD., 60 PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM

Half a Century's Experience at your Disposal testified by 35 Exhibition Awards



PREVENTS

soreness and blisters of feet and other parts of the body as well as excessive perspiration without affecting the normal action of skin glands.

AFFORDS

immediate relief in case of insect bites, sun-burns, burns, scalds, chaps, etc.

As a **HOUSEHOLD REMEDY** there is nothing better.

TRADE TERMS:—		RETAIL	WHOLESALE
2/- size	..	18/- doz.	.. 189/- gross
3/- „	..	27/- „	.. 283/- „

Net, including packing and P.M. stamp, carriage paid.

Special Terms for delivery f.o.b. Hamburg or c.i.f. London.

ORDER YOUR SUPPLIES EARLY FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.

IN CASE OF ANY DIFFICULTY APPLY TO SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

WINHARD LTD. HOLBORN VIADUCT HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.1

'Phone: CITY 2554

The "PEANCO" & "BRIDGEWATER"

NON-INFLAMMABLE.



HOW TO PLACE "PEANCO"
COMBS IN HAIR.
Note the 2 clips.

No. 1. 3½ inch. No. 3. 4½ inch.
No. 2. 4 " No. 4. 5 "

8/9 doz. pairs. Boxed dozens.

Obtainable from—

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., 7 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1; BARCLAY & SON, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.1; SANGERS & CO., LTD., 42a Hampstead Rd., N.W.; T. H. GALLOWAY & CO., LTD., 162 Walworth Rd., S.E.; BUTLER & CRISPE, LTD., 80 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1; FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD., 27 Charterhouse Sq., E.C.1, and all Wholesale Chemists and Druggists.

WATER WAVING COMBS

NON-INFLAMMABLE.

British Patent No. 240,377.
Patented in all Countries.

THE SALES TO DATE HAVE
EXCEEDED

2,000,000 Pairs 2,000,000 Pairs

Two Million Pairs

The special purpose of
this Advertisement is to
invite all Retailers to
send to the Manufac-
turers for the two

New Show Cards

FREE OF CHARGE AND
POSTAGE FREE.

REALLY WORKS OF ART



HOW TO PLACE "BRIDGEWATER" COMBS
IN HAIR.

Note the 3 clips.

Length 10 inches for long waves.

12/9 doz. pairs. Boxed dozens.

PARKER & CO. (London) LTD. 4/5 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Rodgers

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

STAR & CROSS
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND
Rodgers

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS
STAR & CROSS BLADE
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

Controlled
Selling Price:
3/6
PER DOZ.

ensure the same comfort and pleasure in shaving that for generations have been gratefully acknowledged by users of Rodgers Razors. The "Star and Cross" trade mark is the recognised guarantee of perfection in cutlery craftsmanship. Look for it on Safety Razor Blades of Gillette or Auto-Strop pattern.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS Ltd.
Cutlers to His Majesty. 6 Norfolk Street, SHEFFIELD.

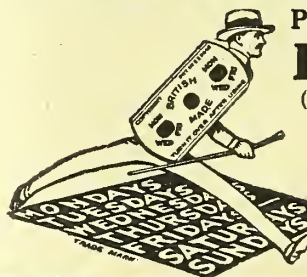
TRADE MARK  GRANTED 1682

They're MOVING

Myatt Blades are coming on! For months the factory has been producing at top pressure, and new machines are hard at work as quickly as they can be installed. Myatt Blades are different—**Daymarked**. Each Blade is engraved with the days of the week so that edges can be rested in rotation—thus prolonging their keenness. They are advertised and sell readily. Are you sharing in this profitable trade? Your wholesaler has supplies.

Retail—5 Blades for 1/3. Profit 33 1/3%.

MYATT



**PATENT DAYMARKED
BLADES**

(For Gillette type Razors only).

MADE IN
ENGLAND

BY

W. J. MYATT & CO., Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM.

PEDICULOSIS. SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB

THE GREATEST NIT REMOVER EVER INVENTED

as supplied to the L.C.C. Clinics.
Highly recommended by the Ministry of Health and very highly commended by all the leading members of the school medical service in the U.K. and abroad. Price 2/9 and 5/6 each. Wholesale 24/- and 48/- per dozen. Each comb neatly packed in a metal box with directions.

"SANNAKLEEN"

Silver Plated Fine Tooth Comb is the latest and most

up-to-date
comb

for the Nursery
or Toilet Table.
Superior to all
other combs on
the market,
without doubt,
a boon and
necessity in
every home.



Wholesale 20/- doz.

Each comb in an envelope.
1-dozen combs in a box.

Manufactured by:—

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB CO.
13 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS.

SACKER OIL 1/- PER BOTT.

WHOLESALE 8/- PER DOZ.

SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trial size 8d. per doz.	.. .. . 6/-
1/4 size, per doz.	.. .. . 12/-
2/6 size, per doz.	.. .. . 24/-
3/9 size, per doz.	.. .. . 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

DEVILBISS

SPRAYS

MEDICAL — and — PERFUME

27 Old Bond Street, London, W.
GERRARD 6867.

GILLETTE BLADES

27/9 per box. 10 boxes 27/3 per box.

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**VALET, DARWIN, EVER-READY,
SOUPLEX, MYATT, WANIE, ETC.**

A. FRANKS & CO. 12 BARTLETT'S BLDGS.
HOLBORN.
PHONE: CENTRAL 3840.

The most refreshing soap in the world!



Vinolia

PREMIER SOAP

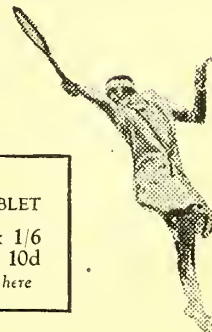
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with this layout and suitable copy will appear, towards the end of April, in the Daily Mirror, Daily Sketch, etc.

Fine full-triple column advertisements are also appearing in the Daily Mail, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Daily Dispatch, Daily Express and twenty-eight other important papers.

Pulls of these advertisements for window displays will be gladly sent on request. A most attractive 3-panel screen is supplied on orders for 2 gross, on which in return for a display there is a bonus of 24 x 6d boxes of three Guest's tablets FREE. Extra supplies at 4/6 per dozen subject. Write for terms to:—

Vinolia Co. Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire



SPECIAL OFFER

for United Kingdom only

Box of three Guest-size tablets 6d, obtainable everywhere, or post free on receipt of 6d in stamps, from Dept. Vinolia Co. Ltd., Bebington, Cheshire.

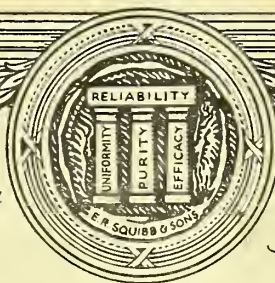


PER 6^d TABLET

Three tab. box 1/6
Bath size - 10d
Obtainable everywhere

Manufacturing Chemists to the

SQUIBB'S



Medical Profession since 1858

PAGE

Already we are receiving from dentists in all parts of the country expressions of their delight in the virtues of Squibb's Magma Magnesia Dental Cream.

It is being readily recognised as a happy realisation of an ideal in general oral prophylaxis! And, as with every product made in the old-established Pharmaceutical and Chemical Laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Son, of New York, it is absolutely dependable!

Chemists, too, are impressed by Squibb's Dental Cream for a double reason. It pleases them and it pleases their customers.

The success of the public sampling scheme through chemists,

which was described in our recent broadsheet, continues. Orders for immediate delivery of one dozen and two dozens of the 2s. tubes are coming in more frequently every day.

As sole selling and distributing agents for Squibb's Dental Cream, we are authorised to sample a few dentists who are personal friends of the stockists. Therefore, please notify us of any names and addresses you have in mind, and we will gladly give this matter our prompt attention.

Write to us to-day. The fine start made by chemists stocking Squibb's Dental Cream is a trustworthy sign of splendid business to come.

SOLE BRITISH DISTRIBUTORS:

J.C. GAMBLES & CO. Ltd.

211-215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.1



The "Priceless Ingredient" of Every Product is the Honour and Integrity of its Maker

This is the Case that made Halex famous

PEOPLE know the Halex red and gold display case. They see it on chemists' counters everywhere.

They know it contains all they ever require in toothbrushes. Six patterns, six colours, six prices.

Thirty years' experience of toothbrush making have contributed towards this fine display of Halex brushes, and now it contains the Six BEST SELLING patterns ever known.

Chemists themselves picked the best sellers, and we made them—at popular prices. Send for full particulars of the famous Introductory Parcel offer to-day.

HALEX

TOOTHBRUSHES

**SIX PATTERNS
SIX COLOURS
SIX PRICES**

The Introductory Parcel contains 4 dozen assorted Halex toothbrushes, the glass fronted Display Case and a supply of Display material. It costs 40/- inclusive and brings you 60% on cost. Please

**ORDER THROUGH
YOUR USUAL
WHOLESALE**

The British Xylonite Co., Ltd.,
Hale End, London.



PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

ESTABLISHED 1772

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity by

Messrs THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester.

And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a stamp bearing their name

Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia"

New York: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO, William Street.

PRICE 2s 9d

Paris: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO, 5, Rue de la Paix.

FRED^K. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

Pyrogallic Acid Gallic Acid

Manufactured by J. L. ROSE, Ltd.

At ABBEY ROAD, BARKING, LONDON, E.

Wholesale and Export only.

QUICKSILVER

E. W. NEEMS & CO.

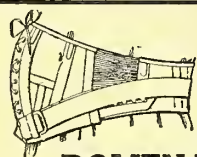
229 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

TINORI PAINLESS CORN CURE

IS A TRIED AND GUARANTEED REMEDY.

P.A.T.A. 2/- From All Wholesalers.

EUGENE MAC SWEENEY, MFG. CHEMIST. CORK.



"DOMEN" BELTS

SINGLE BELT SUPPLIED.

All sizes in stock ready for delivery per
return. List and Terms on application.
Catalogues supplied free for distribution.DOMEN BELTS CO. Ltd. 456 STRAND,
London, W.C.2

T. SHERBORNE & CO., LTD.

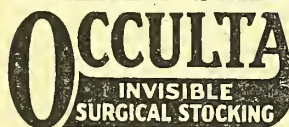
Surgical Appliance Manufacturers,

ABDOMINAL BELTS, SPRING TRUSSES, ELASTIC
BAND TRUSSES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, &c.

Phone: Syd. 517.] Wholesale & Export only. [Est. 1903.

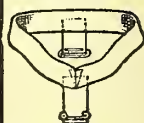
33 HONOR OAK PARK, LONDON, S.E.23

A READY SALE FOR CHEMISTS

Stock Occulta Stockings
de Luxe, the modern
treatment for Varicose
Veins.

Write for full particulars to

CROIX de LORRAINE, JERSEY, C.I.

MADE IN
ENGLAND.

The SETSNUG (Regd.) SANITARY BELT for LADIES

Costs you 12/6 per dozen. Sells at 1/6 each.

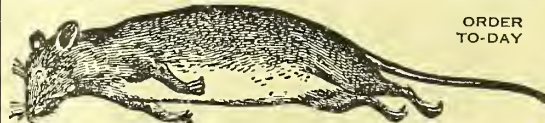
Sole Makers:

A. BURNET & CO., LTD.
48 Golden Lane, LONDON, E.C.1.

LADDERS, STEPS, TRESTLES, TRUCKS HEATHMAN,

35, Aldersgate St., Near G.P.O. LONDON.

FARMER'S "BAITED" RAT PASTE

ORDER
TO-DAY

FREDK. FARMER & CO., 1a College Lane, LONDON, E.9

THREE GOOD PENNY LINES for CHEMISTS

PHENACETIN	- (5 gr.)	} 6/- Gross nett cash.
ASPIRIN	- (5 gr.)	
FOUNTAIN HEAD POWDER		

CARDED 36's. Carriage Paid.

There is a good demand for these.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN LTD., ABBINE WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EXCLUSIVELY A PHARMACY LINE

P.P.T. Py-shan Points Tea

SECURES YOU REGULAR CUSTOMERS
AND 7d. PER POUND PROFIT.

Write for full particulars to — Thos. Christy & Co., 4/12 Old Swan Lane,
E.C.4

POTTER & CLARKE

60/64, ARTILLERY LANE LTD
LONDON, E.1.

Telegrams:
"Horehound, Phone, London."

Telephone:
Bishopsgate 1033-4-5

MANCHESTER: 24 LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

IN ATTRACTIVE PACKINGS.

(SAMPLE SHOWING GET-UP SENT ON DEMAND.)



2d. Packets LIME JUICE & SULPHUR TABLETS
(in $\frac{1}{4}$ gross boxes), 14/- per gross.

4d. Packets (in 1 doz. outers), $\frac{2}{3}$ per doz.
3 doz., $\frac{2}{2}$ per doz. Gross, 2/- per doz.

6d. flat cartons LIME JUICE AND
SULPHUR BLOOD TABLETS,
 $\frac{3}{6}$ per doz. 39/- per gross.

Smart colour design. In 1 doz. boxes.

We have a special label for Customer's own
name on 1 gross lots.



6d. flat cartons SULPHUR TABLETS
(in black and yellow).

$\frac{3}{6}$ per dozen. 39/- per gross.

We have two labels (Series 1 and Series 2)
for Customer's own name.

Prices in 4 lb. Containers will be found in our
GENERAL PRICE LIST, pages 46 and 47.

Registered Trade



Mark, No. 26866.



Hand-turned Shop Rounds.



Recessed Shop Rounds.



Recessed Poison Rounds.



SHOP BOTTLES

of the finest finish. Perfect Stoppering. Made in glass free from arsenic and lead; this feature is of vital importance in the case of Shop Bottles.



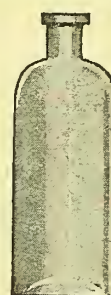
R.C. Flat.



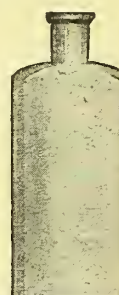
B.C. Flat.

DISPENSING BOTTLES—

accurate in Capacity, free from arsenic and lead, and handsome in appearance. The aristocrats of bottles.



Oval.



Oval Fronted Flat.



B.C. Square.



R.C. Square.



DOUBLE-ENDED FEEDERS

The finest the world has yet seen. Made in beautiful lustrous white flint glass which is so durable that it may be boiled continuously for twenty-four hours without shewing signs of deterioration.



Oval, 2 Flat Sides.



Octagon.

Sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO., LTD.

BARNSELY,

(Established 1828)

ENGLAND

For Easter — and after



Amateur photographers will expose scores of plates and films during the coming Easter holiday.

Meet the early demand for chemicals with 'Tabloid' Photographic Products. The success they bring encourages those who use them.

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND

Photographic Chemicals

Easiest and best

photographic products

for the Chemist

to sell.

ABRIDGED LIST:—

'TABLOID' BRAND	Per doz.
„ 'Rytol' and other Developers	16/4
„ Desensitiser	16/4
„ Chromium Intensifier	10/10
„ Sepia Toner	21/9
„ Blue Toner	21/9
„ Green Toner	21/9

(Subject to usual discount)



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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

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Take advantage of Easter to sell the

'WELLCOME'
Exposure Calculator
Handbook and Diary

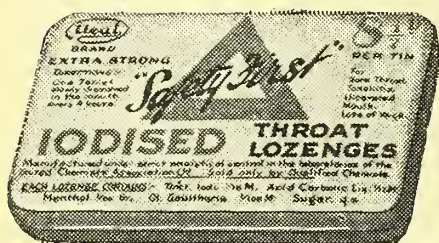
The best creator of additive
photographic business

Retail 1/6 Price

Price to the Trade, 16/4 per doz. (subject)

"Your Iodised LOZENGE is the best in the Trade"

A very gratifying statement—but what does it mean to you? Test it—try it out and see what is meant by Quick :: Sales, Repeats, and Good Profit. ::



Ucal "Safety First" Iodised Throat Lozenges

8½d. Size, Costs 4/6 doz. ; 1 Gross lots 4/3
1/3 " " 7/6 " ; 3 Doz. " 7/-

Packed in attractive ½-doz. Show Outers.
Full Window Display Material.
Free Lantern Slides.

UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Priory Court, CHELTENHAM—and 4/6 Keith Grove, Uxbridge Road, LONDON, W.12

"*Saline*"
REGD.

May be packed and sold by Chemists and Druggists under their own Name and Brand as approved by Ministry of Agriculture.

WRITE FOR DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENT.

WHITE FLUID DISINFECTANT

Approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in the proportion of 1 to 69 for the purposes of the "Diseases of Animals" Acts.

LIQUID CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP

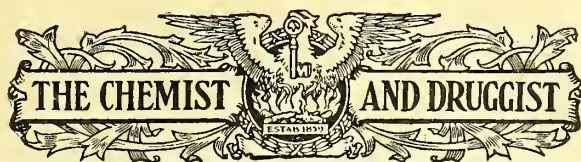
Approved by the Ministry of Agriculture in the proportion of 1 to 70 and 1 to 100 for the purposes of the "Sheep Scab Order."

LYSOL. Guaranteed 50% free CRESOL.

ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT

for Human and Animal use.

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single copy, 9d., post free; *Diary*, 10s., post free. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

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54 Foster's Bldgs., High St., Sheffield. (Tel.: 22458.)
19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. (Tel.: Central 2329.)
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

No. 15		Series 2461	Vol. 106
Contents			
	PAGE		PAGE
Biographical Chapter	433	Legal Reports	428
Births	437	Lister Centenary	442
Business Changes	432	Marriages	437
C. & D. Commercial		New Companies and	
Compendium	453	Company News	429
Coming Events	432	New Solvents	435
Corner for Students	430	Observations and Re-	
Correspondence:—		flections	439
Letters	451	Personalities	436
Subscribers' Sym-		Pharmaceutical	
posium	451	Society of Great	
Dispensing Notes	451	Britain:—	
Legal Queries	452	Council Meeting	443
Miscellaneous In-		North British	
quiries	452	Executive	444
Deaths	437	Financial State-	
Easter Arrangements	434	ment	445
Editorial Articles:—		Branch Meetings	446
For the coming		Recent Patents	425
Budget	440	Retrospect	452
Bismuth Decline	441	Scottish News	427
English News	425	Trade-marks	446
Festivities	438	Trade Notes	438
French News	427	Trade Report	447
Irish Druggists'		Walker's Matches	436
Meeting	432	Westminster Wisdom	431
		Wills	437

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Foot and Mouth Disease Remedy.—A veterinary remedy composed of wood tar, honey, salt, and petroleum. (Olga Fisher. 266,871.)

Teeth Cleanser.—An instrument for cleansing the teeth provided with two resilient arms across which a thread is stretched. (H. D. Coe. 267,060.)

Citric Acid.—A process for the production of citric acid from solutions of cane sugar by means of selected strains of aspergilli. (A. Fernbach, J. L. Yuill, and Rowntree & Co., Ltd. 266,414/5.)

Insecticides.—Dusting powders for use as insecticides, possessing marked adhesive properties, are prepared by adding to the insecticidal material the product obtained by treating alkali cellulose with an alkali salt of a halogenated fatty acid. (I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G. 250,180.)

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Optical Practitioners' Bill

The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland have appointed the following Committee "to consider the Optical Practitioners (Registration) Bill and to make recommendations":—Mr. F. B. Merriman, O.B.E., K.C., M.P. (chairman), Mr. O. Aves (chairman of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians), Mr. W. B. Barker (chairman of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians and past-President of the British Optical Association), Mr. H. B. Brackenbury, M.R.C.S. (British Medical Association), Mr. L. G. Brock, Mr. E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S. (Ophthalmological Society), Mrs. W. L. Courtney, Lord Cozens-Hardy, Mr. R. J. Davies, M.P., Mr. H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B., Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, Mr. G. E. Houghton (Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians), and Sir Henry Keith. (Dr. Hawthorne qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1879, obtained the M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), in 1884, and the M.D. in 1899.) All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Henderson, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Wine-licence Applications

Stockton-on-Tees Licensing Bench, on March 31, granted a medicated wine licence to Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist and druggist, High Street.

Canterbury Licensing Bench, on March 31, refused to confirm a licence recently granted to Timothy White Co., Ltd., chemists, for the sale of medicated wines at their new premises at the Parade.

The Northallerton Bench of magistrates, at their sitting on March 23, declined to support a resolution from the Liverpool justices (*C. & D.*, March 12, p. 305) suggesting that in future chemists should only be granted wine off-licences on the following conditions: (1) That a licence be issued only for the sale of medicated wines; (2) that medicated wines be only supplied upon the production of a prescription from a duly qualified medical practitioner; (3) the prescription to be produced to the police by the licensee when requested.

At a meeting of the Hove licensing justices, recently, application was made on behalf of Timothy White Co., Ltd., chemists, for confirmation of a wine off-licence granted in respect of 72-74 Blatchington Road. The secretary said the company had about 100 branches, sixty of which were licensed. Replying to questions by the opposition, he stated that a number of medicated wines could be sold at any time, but that did not meet the case. The wines the company wished to sell were made by a secret process. Dr. L. A. Parry, in giving evidence for the opponents, said that the average strength of medicated wines was about 20 per cent. of alcohol. Some of the wines contained cocaine. He thought the constant taking of small doses of cocaine was likely to conduce to the cocaine habit. The wines which the chemists could sell without a licence contained, in his opinion, the medical ingredients necessary. He had never in his thirty years' experience found it necessary to order a patient any medicated wine for which a licence was needed. The licence was confirmed.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Alresford Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., hospital requisites. Barnstable Guardians.—Mr. E. W. Proudman, chemist and druggist, drugs and dressings.

Boston Guardians.—Grimble & Kent, chemists, drugs.

Cambridge Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs.

Canterbury Guardians.—Mr. T. B. Cornfoot, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Chemsford Guardians.—Mr. J. T. Bellamy, Ph.C., drugs; Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., dressings.

Chester Guardians.—Mr. J. Simon, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Gloucester Guardians.—Mr. T. A. O. Heale, chemist and druggist; Mr. W. R. Walwin, chemist and druggist, and Wheatleys Cash Chemists, drugs, etc.

Hawarden Guardians.—Mr. R. G. Dann, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Maidstone Town Council.—Wells & Smith, Ltd., drugs.

Nantwich Guardians.—Mr. William C. Grice, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Stamford Guardians.—Mr. G. Farndell, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Warwick Guardians.—Holliday & Croasdale, chemists, drugs.

Inquests

Recording a verdict of "Felo de se" at Wandsworth, on April 5, after an inquiry concerning the death of Mrs. H. E. Clark, Southfields, who died from syncope following quinine poisoning, the coroner said she must have taken an enormous dose.

At an inquest held on April 5 by the Westminster coroner on the body of Helena M. Field, parlourmaid, employed in Egerton Gardens, S.W., who was found dying in Hyde Park, a medical witness stated that no cause of death could be found at the *post-mortem* examination, but there was a curious smell that seemed like chloral or possibly cyanide. The coroner adjourned the inquest in order that an analysis might be made.

The deputy coroner for the Isle of Wight held an inquest at Freshwater, on April 4, concerning the death of Ellen D. Bell, Newport, who was employed at the Freshwater and Totland Nursing Institute. Evidence showed that Bell died after she had taken lysol obtained from the bag of one of the nurses. The deputy coroner remarked that the poison-label on the bottle was in very small type. In returning a verdict of "Temporary insanity," the deputy coroner added that lysol was not legally treated as a poison. [Courts of law recognise lysol as a scheduled poison.—EDITOR.]

At Burton-on-Trent, on April 1, an inquest was held on the body of Starkey D. Berry, who was found dead in a recess of a bridge at Egginton. Mr. Percy Whitworth, chemist and druggist, a branch manager for Boots, Ltd., said that Berry, whom he knew well, asked him to supply hydrocyanic acid for use in photographic experiments. He agreed to let him have a diachm, but by accident omitted to put the acid in the bottle, and Berry left the shop with an empty bottle labelled "Prussic acid." Berry, it was stated, afterwards took this bottle to another chemist and obtained a supply of acid in the name of his brother, who is a doctor. The coroner returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

Birmingham

Sir C. Hyde is following Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., in the presidency of the Queen's Hospital.

The Birmingham Hospital Council has appointed Alderman W. A. Cadbury chairman in succession to Sir Gilbert Barling.

Nearly 300 cases of measles were reported last week to the city medical officer of health. There was also an increase in the number of cases of mumps.

The address at the Lister Centenary Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey on March 6 was given by Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A lecture on "Ultra-Violet Light" and a demonstration of tungsten and mercury vapour arcs was given on April 5 by Mr. A. A. King to the local section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The Medical Research Council are carrying out a two-years' investigation into the effect of diet upon the development of teeth, with the sanction of the Birmingham Guardians and the approval of the Ministry of Health, at the children's homes. Children under five years of age will be divided into two groups. Those in Group A will, in addition to ordinary daily diet, be given $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of olive oil with as much calcium iodide as would furnish the iodine equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cod-liver oil; and those in Group B will receive an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cod-liver oil and one egg daily.

Liverpool

A city chemist says that though business is unusually slack, travellers are "falling over each other."

Mr. Arthur Leonard Lloyd, New Brighton, who was ready to present himself for the Qualifying examination, has died from meningitis at the age of twenty-one.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club completed the winter programme with a dance on March 30. Those who wish to join the tennis section should communicate with Mr. Francis G. Lloyd, Derby Buildings, Edge Lane.

On his retirement after fifty years' service from the secretaryship of R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Mr. H. G. Kenyon, Seaforth, who is seventy-eight years of age, was presented on behalf of the staff with a portmanteau and a smoking cabinet. Mr. Kenyon proposes to join two of his sons in Australia.

Sheffield

Mr. H. Needham, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a pharmacy on the Manor estate.

Mr. G. K. Greenstreet, chemist and druggist, 173 Ellesmere Road, is opening a branch at 36 Grimesthorpe Road.

Following the influenza epidemic, trade is quiet. The medical officer reports that the small-pox outbreak is now well in hand.

The Sheffield and District United Friendly and Trades' Societies' Medical Association are closing the surgery at 22 Shortridge Road, Attercliffe.

A strong feeling is current that there should be some amalgamation of associations dealing with local pharmaceutical administration, as too many meetings are held.

Miscellaneous

SUMMER TIME.—Summer time will come into force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 2 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, on the morning of Sunday, April 10.

TRADES EXHIBITION.—A trades exhibition was opened at Blackburn by Mr. C. A. Critchley, Ph.C., vice-chairman of the Corporation markets committee, on March 31. The exhibition has attracted thousands of visitors.

LONDON DISPLAY WEEK.—In conjunction with the Advertising Convention to be held in London in July, an "Empire display week" is being arranged with the support of the National Chamber of Trade and the Empire Marketing Board.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire which occurred on March 31 at the premises of Mr. J. E. Lockyer, chemist and druggist, 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, London, S.E., is attributed to spirit vapour becoming ignited. The flames were confined to an outhouse.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—We are asked to remind members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference that the next meeting takes place at Brighton on June 21-23. The secretary of the Local Committee is Mr. F. W. Burgess, 138 Preston Drive, Brighton. A list of the committees was given in our issue of March 12 (p. 309). The Eastbourne and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, at a meeting held on March 29, unanimously decided to entertain the Conference to tea at Devonshire Park on June 23.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION CHARGE.—At Weymouth Police Court, on April 5, Audrey J. Brown, described as a hospital matron, was handed over to a Manchester police escort as the result of a charge of being in unlawful possession of "dangerous" drugs. On April 6 the accused was charged at Manchester Police Court with unlawfully procuring twelve tubes of morphine sulphate tablets. Mr. Crofton, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that Brown had obtained from one source 1,200 gr., and from another source 780.5 gr., while matron of a cottage hospital, by means of forged prescriptions.

INVITATIONS TO VINOLIA WORKS.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., are sending out invitations to chemists in London, Belfast and Dublin to visit, on May 25, the Vinolia Works, Bebington, and also to visit Port Sunlight. Return tickets from London (Euston), price 16s. each, may be obtained from local association secretaries or Vinolia representa-

tives; from Belfast Harbour, 27s. 6d. each, on application to Mr. P. L. Davis, Whittinghame Villas, Knock, or Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington; and from Dublin (North Wall), on application to Mr. V. E. Hanna, 69/70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, or Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington. The success of last year's visit was emphatic.

IN THE COURTS.—At the Old Bailey, London, on April 1, Donald Ferguson was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for breaking into the shop and post office of Mr. W. Reeves, chemist and druggist, Cornwall Road, W.11 (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 365). Arthur A. Anderson, who was similarly charged, was acquitted.—At Blackburn Police Court, on April 4, Ernest H. Williams, described as a chemist, was fined £2 for exceeding the speed limit.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, recently, T. S. & C. Parry, merchants, Caledonian Road, N., obtained judgment against Mr. C. Moore, linseed oil broker, Billiter Street, E.C., for the sum of £9 18s., the balance of a coal account, payment to be made at the rate of £3 a month.

THEFT CASES.—At Willesden Police Court, on March 24, John Roger Powell, police constable, was fined £10, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, for stealing a watch and a shaving brush, value £1, from the shop of T. C. Mansell, Ltd., chemists, Cricklewood Broadway.—At West London Police Court, on March 31, Lionel Grant (36), Denbigh Street, S.W., was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for stealing twelve books from the Kensington High Street branch of Boots, Ltd.—At Hull, recently, Ethel Muriel Brown (37), described as a dispenser, of no fixed abode, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment on two charges of theft and one of obtaining board and lodging by false pretences.

Scottish News

Brevities

Rexall "birthday sales" are this week featuring in practically every Scottish town.

The Hamilton "shopping week" is being held this year from April 7 to April 16 inclusive.

Mr. W. D. Brunton, York Place, Perth, who has been indisposed, is now greatly improved in health.

Mr. James Finlayson (Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd., Leith), who has undergone a slight operation in an Edinburgh nursing home, is making a good recovery. His ground is being covered by Mr. W. H. Chambers.

Dundee

The Scottish Board of Health have issued Regulations, dated March 25, making chicken-pox notifiable in view of the risk of confusion between chicken-pox and a mild form of small-pox. Chemists in Dundee report a large demand for arm dressings after vaccination.

Representatives of the Dundee Technical College, the Pharmaceutical Society and the University of London have discussed recently the matter of the College's approval as an institution for the training of students for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination and the Bachelor of Pharmacy degree of London University.

Glasgow

An outbreak of fire caused extensive damage at the premises of P. W. Hall, Ltd., oil refiners, Port Dundas, recently.

Kodak, Ltd., have opened a wholesale dépôt at 37 High Street, Glasgow, and have appointed Mr. L. S. Thompson sales manager for Scotland.

Mr. Alex. Paterson has been appointed a representative for Maddox, Alexander & Co., Ltd., Scottish agents for Mr. Robert Blackie, Shen Works, London, S.E.1.

National Health Insurance matters continue to occupy considerable space in the local Press. Replying to an article on "Cheaper Illnesses" in a recent issue of the "Glasgow Citizen," a chemist challenges the writer to dispense correctly a prescription containing boric acid and water, the loser to pay £5 to a charity.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

M. G. J. POULENC, of the well-known chemical firm, has been nominated Officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. G. A. F. SOENEN, one of the new Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, is the manager of the Lyons branch of the Pharmacie Centrale de France. Other new Chevaliers are Dr. H. G. Leclerc, known to many as the apostle of the revival of old galenicals.

FRENCH CHEMICAL TRUST.—At the suggestion of M. Raymond Berr, Director-General of the Etablissements Kuhlmann, the more important French chemical manufacturers have combined to form a trust under the title "Union Chimique," representing a total capital of 976,500,000 francs. At the same time a central organisation, to be known as the "Comité de l'Industrie Chimique," has been formed, the object of which is to promote foreign trade by co-operation, and to secure uniform treatment in all matters dealing with the export of chemicals, and to represent the interests of the French chemical industry in discussions regarding the conclusion of commercial agreements, tariff alterations, etc.

FRENCH BROMINE.—In a letter addressed to the "Industrie Chimique," the Director-General of the Alsatian State potash mines refutes the allegation that France has taken no steps to ensure the production of bromine. On the contrary, the plant in operation since July 1926 at the Alsatian State potash mines, which are exploited by the French Government, has a daily output of 200 kilograms of bromine, or 60 tons annually. This plant is at present being considerably enlarged, and very shortly its output will be increased to 120 tons of bromine per annum. The Director-General believes that a similar plant for the production of bromine is in course of erection in a neighbouring potash mine. The total annual consumption of bromine in France is estimated at 200 tons.

NEW CODEX.—It has been decided to prepare a new edition of the French Codex. Pharmacists desiring to propose alterations, additions or omissions are accordingly requested to communicate with the Technical Secretary of the Codex Revision Committee, M. Bréteau, first-class military pharmacist and professor at the School of Application of Military Medicine and Pharmacy at the Val-de-Grâce Hospital. The committee which is to prepare the new Codex consists of three officials connected with higher education, one of whom acts as president; eight professors of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, three of the Faculty of Medicine (*plus* the Dean, who is a vice-president), one military pharmacist (who acts as technical secretary), two representatives of the Pasteur Institute (Dr. Roux and M. Fourné); two Parisian pharmacists, M. Loiseau and M. Michel; M. Buchet, director of the Pharmacie Centrale; M. Garnal, pharmacist, of Calors; M. Léger, the ex-hospital pharmacist; M. Desesquelle, of the Therapeutical Society; MM. Eugène Roux, M. Fayolle and M. François, who are connected with the anti-adulteration and similar laboratories; M. Nicolas, of the Veterinary School, and M. Widal, of the Institute, the president (M. Barthet), and the secretary (M. Feuilloux) of the General Association of Pharmacists. Six subcommittees, each of seven to nine members, will deal respectively with: Chemical medicaments, galenicals, materia medica, serums, vaccines and organotherapeutic products, posology and legislation. Naturally a member of the Codex Committee may sit on more than one subcommittee. For instance, the subcommittee on materia medica includes Professors Guignard, Radais and Perrot, and MM. Desesquelle, Léger and Loiseau. But MM. Goris and Léger also deal with galenicals, and M. Radais with serums. M. Buchet occupies the vice-chair of the subcommittee on galenicals, but on the "Chemicals" he is simply a member. M. Tiffeneau sits on three subcommittees. The Paris Society of Pharmacy, at its March meeting, added several new members to its fifteen Codex subcommittees, and established a sixteenth subcommittee, composed of MM. Bréteau, Dufau, Dumesnil, Huere and Lecoq to co-ordinate the work of the existing fifteen.

Legal Reports

Unqualified Vendors of Lysol Fined.—In Driffield County Court, on April 1, Hall Brothers, dealers, Nafferton, were sued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to recover a penalty of £5 for having sold lysol, contrary to Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. Blakeston, the defendants' solicitor, said he had no defence to the claim. The defendants had a relative under medical care, and the lysol was purchased for her benefit. The judge, in awarding a verdict for the plaintiffs, said he was sorry for the defendants in so far that he believed they had not broken the law wilfully.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, recently, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain obtained judgment in the sum of £5, with costs, against M. J. Boorman, 6 Heming Road, Edgware, an unqualified person, who had sold a bottle of lysol at a shop in Brighton.

Unqualified Traders' Poison Sales.—At the Fethard District Court, co. Tipperary, on April 1, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland summoned Mr. Martin Hanrahan, an unqualified person, for having sold emetic tartar contained in Harvey's aconite powders, and Mr. John Scully, another unqualified trader, in respect of a sale of arsenic contained in Cooper's sheep dipping powder. Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, prosecuted. The summonses were in similar form to others in recently reported cases. Mr. Meeke explained that Mr. W. Thorp, F.I.C., had found 170 gr. of tartar emetic and arsenic equivalent to 27.22 per cent. of arsenious acid in the respective packets. Formal evidence having been given, Mr. Hanrahan was fined £5, with £20 costs, on one summons, and on another was dealt with under the First Offenders Act, the justice allowing £10 10s. costs. The remaining two summonses were withdrawn. Mr. Scully was fined £4 2s. on one summons, with £2 2s. costs, and treated as regards the other summonses under the First Offenders Act.

Heather Honey Test Case.—At West London Police Court, on April 5, Mr. Marshall concluded the hearing of the case in which Spring & Co., Ltd., wholesale provision merchants, Brigg, were summoned by the Ministry of Agriculture for having sold a jar of honey falsely described as "heather honey" (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 338). Mr. Walter Frampton, who appeared for the defence, now contended that heavy honey was put in the category of heather honey and the lighter, finer honey was put in the category of clover honey. There was obviously very little pure heather honey on the market. Evidence for the defence was given by Mr. H. M. Poulter, managing director of Spring & Co., Ltd., that in the trade "heather" honey always referred to the type, and not to the origin. Giving his decision, the magistrate said he had no doubt that the words on the label implied the honey did contain heather pollen. He was satisfied that there was such a thing as heather honey. A fine of £20 was imposed.

Payment of Account to a Traveller.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on April 5, a claim was made by Brooks Weir, Ltd., export and import merchants, Addle Street, E.C., against the Fulham Drug Co., Ltd., Lillie Road, S.W., for the sum of £4 3s. 4d. for goods supplied. The defendants wrote admitting the amount sued for, less a sum of £1 15s. paid to the plaintiffs' agent. In answer to the registrar, the plaintiffs' representative said that the £1 15s. had not been paid to the plaintiffs. The traveller who had received the money was no longer with the plaintiffs. The traveller had no authority to collect accounts, there being a statement to that effect on the bottom of the plaintiffs' invoices. The registrar said he sympathised with people who had to pay accounts twice over. The plaintiffs put the traveller on the road to get orders, but there was a case which bound him (the registrar), by which it was held that travellers were not to receive payment of accounts. One could pay the milk boy, or baker man, but when it came to a traveller one is supposed not to pay him. He (the registrar) would give the defendants all the help he could, they having already paid 35s. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and an order was made for the defendants to pay £1 a month.

Dental Company Sued.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on April 4, Mr. Leonard Toft, chinaware dealer, Hanley, sued Macdonalds Dental Co. (London), Ltd., Oxford Street, W.1, to recover damages for alleged negligence in the extraction of a tooth. Mr. Doughty, K.C., and Mr. R. L. Parry appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. J. F. Eales were for the defendants. The case for the plaintiff was that, after having a tooth extracted by one of the defendants' operating staff, he suffered great pain and spent several weeks in hospital. There was an abscess at the root of the aching tooth, and the patient should have been sent home until the abscess burst naturally, or he should have been given gas. By inserting the hypodermic needle, infection had been carried into the bone, and had set up osteomyelitis. Two medical men gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiff. Sir Henry Maddocks, for the defence, said that all reasonable care was exercised. Mr. F. Morley, who extracted the tooth, said that he had practised as a dentist for forty years. When he examined the plaintiff's tooth there was no indication of a swelling or of an abscess. Evidence for the defence was given by several medical men, who agreed that in the absence of a noticeable swelling there was little risk in administering a local anæsthetic. Mr. W. E. Powell, manufacturing chemist, Croydon, said that his firm had supplied to the defendants 12,500 2-oz. bottles of Murocain, sufficient for 300,000 extractions, and there had never been a complaint. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, and awarded him £125 damages, with costs.

Unlawful Possession Case.—At Portsmouth Police Court, on March 31, George Ernest Key, Southdowns, Portchester, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a "dangerous" drug (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 336). The city analyst (Mr. R. P. Page, F.I.C.) stated that the contents of the bottle included morphine and hydrocyanic acid. In his opinion, the preparation was similar to a tincture of the British Pharmacopœia which had been designated under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, as a "dangerous" drug. Witness extracted about 15 gr. of pure anhydrous morphine from the fluid. Pleading "Not guilty," Key stated in the witness-box that the bottle was purchased in 1919, before he had anything to do with the business, and had remained on the premises. In October 1923 the business was floated as a company under the title of Walton's Appliances, Ltd., and he became chairman. He resigned his directorship on February 21 this year. Since then he had had nothing to do with the company, except for a little personal assistance. The reason he was on the premises at the time of the police raid was because he was doing a personal favour to the man in charge, who had been called away. The preparation and the cupboard did not belong to him, but to the company. Mr. King, defending, submitted that Key was not responsible, and that the documentary evidence showed that if the preparation was in the possession of anybody it was in the possession of Walton's Appliances, Ltd., which was the only entity that could be charged with the offence. In addition, the bottle had undoubtedly been purchased before the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Act. Key was only a shareholder in the concern, and a shareholder could not be made guilty of a criminal offence committed by a company. The Bench convicted the accused, and a long list of previous convictions was proved. In imposing a fine of £50, the chairman expressed the view that the magistrates were taking a lenient view of a very serious offence.

STANDARD BOTTLES.—At the suggestion of the German Ministry of Economics, a meeting recently took place of representatives of German bottle manufacturers and bottle users, at which the German Association of Pharmacists was also represented. After a prolonged discussion, a committee was formed to elaborate plans for the introduction of standard sizes for bottles used for specific purposes, e.g., wine, beer, mineral and table waters, condiments, etc., particularly to standardise the capacity, diameter, and width of the neck of these bottles. For the present it was decided to exclude proposals to standardise bottles for pharmaceutical specialities, perfumes and hair dyes.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

D. FLYNN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist now carried on by Edmond O'Flynn at 39 Patrick Street, Cork, under the style of "D. Flynn." Director: Edmond O'Flynn.

ESSEX PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and opticians, etc. The directors are: C. W. Cousins, Mrs. E. J. Cousins, and L. D. Lewis, M.P.S. R.O.: 89 Southchurch Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

ASPOL (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,200. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemical manufacturers, etc. The directors are: Dr. A. S. Pool, W. Craignyle Cunningham, and R. Pool. R.O.: 48 West George Street, Glasgow.

REVEILLE HEALTH SALTS Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of general manufacturing chemists and manufacturers of and dealers in Reveille Health Salts, etc. The directors are: J. Lindsay, J. H. Lindsay, V. Dodds, and W. M. Worlock. R.O.: 12 South Wallington, Fareham.

CERTES REMEDIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the rights of a medicinal cure known as "Certes Remedies," and the trade-mark "Certes," held by A. G. C. Payne, of 13 Percy Street, W.1. The directors are: A. G. C. Payne and Mrs. Beatrice M. K. Payne. R.O.: 13 Percy Street, London, W.1.

SOUTHEND CHEMISTS' SERVICES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of printers and developers of photographic films, photographers, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of medicines and other goods usually sold by chemists, and in particular of proprietary articles and branded goods, etc. R.O.: 2 The Mall, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.

WILSONS' PHARMACY (PORTSMOUTH), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, manufacturing, optical and dispensing chemists, druggists' herbalists, manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines, dealers in photographic requisites, etc. The directors are: H. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wilson, and C. J. Woodman. R.O.: 4 Seafeld Terrace, Portsmouth.

NOBLE & SONS (SOUTHEND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. D. Noble, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, as formerly carried on by H. C. Carrel at 84 Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, and that of herbalists, opticians, photographic dealers, etc. The directors are: H. C. Carrel and W. D. Noble. R.O.: 57 The Broadway, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.

WILFRID SMITH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. C. Smith, and to carry on the business of chemical merchants and agents as formerly carried on by him at 37 Great Tower Street, E.C.1, and that of manufacturers, importers, exporters, merchants, factors, agents of or in raw and reclaimed rubber, raw rubber, rubber substitutes, fabrics, waxes, or any other material connected with the rubber cable and allied industries, etc. Director: W. C. Smith. R.O.: 37 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, LTD., announce an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares.

TAYLORS' DRUG Co., LTD.—The preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year was paid on April 1.

THE ALBION SHELLAC Co., LTD.—At a meeting held in London on March 23, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. A. Richmond, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on April 11.

BENZOL & BY-PRODUCTS, LTD., announce that payment of one year's arrears of preference dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, was made on April 1.

SHELLAC BLEACHERS, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on March 23, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. A. Richmond, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on April 11.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION.—The directors, in a report issued for the nine months ended December 31, state that shareholders representing more than 98 per cent. of the company's issued capital have agreed to exchange their holdings for shares in Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. A profit of £82,934 is recorded, which, with £78,005 brought forward, makes £160,939. Of this, £45,000 has been set aside for depreciation and a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum (same as 1925-26) is recommended.

LEVER BROS., LTD.—The annual report for 1926 shows a net profit of £4,899,966, compared with £5,501,556 for the previous year, and was arrived at after ample provision had been made for depreciation and allowing £463,465 for debenture interest. Notwithstanding the depressing effect upon trade of the industrial events at home during 1926, the total sales of soap have been more than maintained. The report adds, with regard to the interests in associated companies and shares in other companies, that the directors are satisfied that they are in the aggregate of the value at which they are included in the balance-sheet. The preference and preferred dividends for the year again absorb £4,895,528, and the balance of £4,437 has been placed to reserve, against an allocation of £661,343. The distribution, totalling £4,895,528, is as follows:—7 per cent. preference shares, £2,140,354; 8 per cent. "A" preference shares, £1,240,414; 20 per cent. preferred ordinary shares, £757,462; 20 per cent. "A" preferred ordinary shares, £600,000; 20 per cent. "B" preferred ordinary shares, £81,100; 8 per cent. preferred ordinary shares, £76,198. In connection with the balance-sheet, the directors mention that the increase over last year in the value of interests and shares is due to extensions to meet the needs of the business. Steady progress is being made with the construction of the dock at Bromborough Port on the River Mersey, and with the development of the properties of the Huileries du Congo Belge. Three new soap factories in Dublin, Buenos Aires and Sydney, N.S.W., respectively, are in course of erection, and are expected to be completed this year.

JOSEPH NATHAN & Co., LTD. (proprietors of "Glaxo").—The twenty-seventh general meeting was held at Glaxo House, Osnaburgh Street, London, N.W., on March 31, Mr. L. J. Nathan, chairman of the company, presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 341), the chairman commented on the remodelled accounts and general trade conditions. He believed that shareholders could rely on their 7 per cent. dividends being paid at their due dates and that the 8 per cent. dividend on the preferred ordinary capital should be forthcoming at the end of each financial year. Referring to Glaxo and Glax-ovo, the chairman said that the directors have made progress in the policy of broadening the basis of the company's earning power, and in developing those sections of the business in which they had long experience and a successful record. Glaxo department is actively working not only the staple Glaxo food both at home and throughout the world, but also the several supplementary lines, which have received high commendation from the medical profession and strong public support. Glax-ovo undoubtedly fills a substantial need in the nation's diet. Ostelin, the unique extract of the vitamin value of cod-liver oil, in which the company hold exclusive rights for this and other countries, as well as the sole rights in the trade mark, has (the chairman said) proved itself to be a pharmaceutical preparation which has long been needed. With the assistance of their chemists working in the company's laboratories, they would continue the investigations and research which have enabled the company to keep always in the forefront of dietetic and pharmaceutical requirements and developments. The report was unanimously adopted.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

Report on the March Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on March 8 contained five parts by weight of lead carbonate, three parts of barium carbonate, and two parts of ammonium oxalate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Pb	...	...	...	...	38.7
Ba	...	...	...	...	20.9
NH ₄	...	...	...	...	5.1
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	20.4
C ₂ O ₄	...	...	...	...	12.4
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	2.5
					100.0

A slight trace of a chloride was present as impurity.

Samples of the powder were sent out to eighty-six students, and twenty-seven reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were:—(a) Metallic radicals: Lead, 2; barium, 10; ammonium, 1. (b) Acidic radicals: Carbonic, 2; oxalic, 16. Constituents reported, but not actually present, included iron, aluminium, zinc, manganese, calcium and magnesium, together with the radicals of nitric, sulphuric, hydrobromic, hydrocyanic, phosphoric, and boric acids. The evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube was overlooked by sixteen students. The quantity of water present as water of crystallisation was comparatively small, but when the further water produced by the decomposition of the ammonium oxalate on heating was added to this the total amount was materially greater.

The analysis has proved difficult to a good many students on this occasion. The large number of failures in the detection of the barium and of the oxalic acid radical was quite unexpected, while the occasional failures to detect constituents present in such large proportion as the lead and the radical of carbonic acid were surprising. The usual preliminary tests, when duly observed and correctly interpreted, furnished pretty clear evidence of the presence of lead, barium, ammonium, and a carbonate, but the evolution of carbon monoxide (due to the decomposition of the oxalate) when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid was very liable to be obscured by the presence of the large quantity of carbon dioxide which was also given off, and, in consequence, the presence of the oxalate was not, as a rule, suspected at this stage. In the systematic testing for acidic radicals, the presence of the oxalate was indicated in the test with calcium chloride, which gave a precipitate of calcium oxalate, insoluble in acetic acid and soluble in hydrochloric acid. When this precipitate was heated with dilute sulphuric acid and a small quantity of dilute permanganate solution the latter was decolorised and the oxalate was thereby confirmed. A number of the failures were simply due to the omission to apply any test for an oxalate.

In the presence of barium and the radical of oxalic acid (the precaution of evaporating to dryness and igniting not having been taken) there was the probability of partial precipitation of the barium, as oxalate, on the addition of ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia as iron-group reagents. This most likely did occur in the analyses of some students who were, in consequence, led to report aluminium, while they missed barium; but in many instances, when the oxalate had not been previously destroyed by ignition, the formation of a precipitate at this point was not reported. Very few students made any reference to the necessity for taking precautions to avoid misleading results here, and to having carried out the requisite operations.

The sparing solubility of silver oxalate in dilute nitric acid was responsible for precipitates which consisted of that salt, being not infrequently mistaken for silver chloride, and for chloride being reported as a main constituent. Partial precipitation of silver oxalate may occur even in the presence of nitric acid unless the con-

centration of the acid is considerable. Students might, with advantage, devote a short time to the experimental examination of this matter.

The presence of manganese was reported in several cases in which a positive result with Crum's test was said to have been obtained. It is possible that the lead peroxide employed in the test was not itself free from traces of manganese. The purity of this reagent should be ascertained in a preliminary test before it is used in examining an unknown substance.

Certain types of failure owing to inattention to the special points that should be observed in the analysis of mixtures containing lead were, as usual, recognisable in several reports. These have been dealt with in this column repeatedly, and may be passed over on the present occasion.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

E. W. SIMPSON, 43 Hazeldene Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

H. N. SMITH, 43 Derby Road, Withington, Manchester.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

E. W. Simpson (1st Prize)	96	Proton	75
H. N. Smith (2nd Prize)	95	Semper paratus	75
J. A. L.	94	S. M. A. S.	74
M. N. 1066	93	Sedohr	66
East Coast	92	Mandrake	65
Lennensian	92	Mispickels	65
Myrneen	90	Laxey	64
Nil sine labore	88	Neophyte	62
A. P.	78	D. C. V.	57
C. T. H.	77	Temporibus	52
Mort	77	G. F. J.	51
Coccus	76	Chlorophyll	47
Erimus	76	A. T.	32
		E. M. Iotcham	27

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. A. L.—The gas evolved when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid was a mixture of carbon dioxide and monoxide, the latter being a product of the decomposition of the oxalate. Sulphur dioxide was not evolved.

EAST COAST and LENNENSIAN.—Although the black precipitate in Group II was almost certain to contain lead sulphide, that was not sufficient justification for assuming that it consisted of lead sulphide only, and other metals of the group should have been tested for. The precipitate supposed to be aluminium hydroxide was probably lead hydroxide, and the black precipitate in the zinc group may have contained lead sulphide as well as the nickel sulphide due to the attack upon the nickel crucible you employed.

MYRNEEN.—Magnesium was not present. The precipitate which led you to report magnesium may have been due to barium which had not been completely precipitated owing to ammonium carbonate not having been added in sufficient quantity.

NIL SINE LABORE.—The precipitate you supposed to be silver chloride was almost entirely silver oxalate. Bismuth and other metals should have been tested for in Group II.

A. P.—The test for an oxalate which you employed, using calcium chloride, is a delicate one, and it ought to have given a positive reaction. In dilute solutions the precipitation of calcium oxalate tends to be slow and is promoted by boiling.

C. T. H.—It was surely by inadvertence that you described the powder as soluble in hot water, since only a small proportion of it dissolved. Failure to obtain any precipitate in Group II is an indication that too much free acid was present. Barium group should not have been missed, and you do not report testing for magnesium.

Coccus.—You proceeded to the systematic analysis under a distinct disadvantage through omitting most of the usual preliminary tests. From some of these, useful information was obtainable.

ERIMUS.—The darkening of the powder did not take place in pure air. It was due to the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the laboratory air, and lead sulphide was the dark-coloured product.

S. M. A. S.—Sulphuric acid radical was not present; hence the indication you obtained must have arisen from some impurity.

SEDOHR.—You report confirmatory evidence for the supposed presence of a bromide, but none was present. The precipitate produced by silver nitrate was almost exclusively due to the oxalate. The iron was introduced in the course of the analysis. Read also the second sentence of the reply to "C. T. H."

D. C. V.—Most of the points regarding which your report is inaccurate are referred to in the general remarks above or in the replies to other correspondents.

TEMPORIBUS, G. F. J., and CHLOROPHYLL.—The findings and failings in your reports are too uniform to indicate independent work. Collaboration has its own proper place and value, but the development of self-reliance is not one of its results.

A. T.—Note that hydrocyanic acid, and not cyanogen, is produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on a cyanide. The powder did not contain zinc or a cyanide.

E. M. IOTCHAM.—You may find it instructive to prepare a similar mixture and to practise upon it until you can detect its various constituents with certainty.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT

The results of the fifth analysis have caused some important changes in the positions of the competitors whose aggregates were published in March. The present situation is a very interesting one, as revealed in the closeness of the aggregates of the following six competitors who have obtained over 440 marks for the five exercises:—

Myrneen	...	458	Nil sine labore	...	447
Tat	...	457	J. A. L.	...	444
M.N. 1066	...	454	East Coast	...	441

These figures should serve as a strong stimulus in the final effort.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 12, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 23. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the final exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

OPTICIANS' REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Sir Basil Peto asked the Minister of Health, on April 4, whether he can give the terms of reference to the Committee appointed to inquire into the registration of opticians?

Sir K. Wood: The terms of reference will be "to consider the Optical Practitioners (Registration) Bill, and to make recommendations."

Sir B. Peto: May I ask whether all the bodies and organisations representing optical practitioners will have the opportunity of giving evidence before this Committee; and, secondly, whether it is proposed to give any Government facilities for the Bill down for Second Reading on May 13 pending the report of this Committee?

Sir K. Wood: The answer to the first question is, I think that would be a matter for the Committee themselves to decide. With regard to the second question, I take it that it would be largely dependent upon whether the Committee have reported on the terms of the Bill by that time.

SHOPS HOURS (EARLY CLOSING) COMMITTEE

The first sitting of the Shops Hours (Early Closing) Committee was held at the Home Office, on April 6, with Sir William Warrender Mackenzie in the chair. The terms of reference of the Committee are to consider and report whether it is desirable that the Shops Acts of 1920 and 1921 should or should not be made permanent, and if made permanent, whether with or without modifications. The Committee included Sir David Brooks, G.B.E.; Sir William Hart, O.B.E.; Major L. Hore-Belisha, M.P.; Sir George Hume, M.P.; Miss Margaret Irwin, C.B.E.; Major C. G. MacAndrew, M.P.; Sir Frank Meyer, M.P., Bart.; Mrs. Hilton Philipson, M.P.; Mr. E. A. Radford, M.P.; Mr. James Stewart, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. A. Sutherland-Harris, and Mr. R. A. Taylor, M.P. Captain Albert Larking, C.C., the Secretary of the Early Closing Association, was the first witness called. In a long statement, he condemned "shop slavery," or long hours of working in shops. The Association had between 300 to 400 affiliated organisations at their back, including the Retail Pharmacists' Union and the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd. He said that he would like to see the 1920 Act become a permanent Act of Parliament, and he felt sure that the vast number of employers and shop assistants would welcome it. Reasonable working hours meant better service to the public, better value in the work to the employer, and better health to the workers. A lot had been made of the suggestion that mothers could not buy milk and rubber comforters for their children after 8 o'clock, but these comic critics never paused to ask themselves what mother would leave any necessary article for her offspring until such a late hour. He would like to see all shops closed after 8 o'clock. Questioned by Sir David Brooks, the witness said that the woman had to purchase almost everything for the household. Sir David Brooks: What about such things as necessary medicines, medical or surgical appliances? Witness: They would be exempt, of course. In cross-examination, he said that he would exempt no other trade besides the chemists and dealers in surgical appliances than the fried-fish shop, which he considered was a boon to the poorer classes. He would oppose any suggestion of operating the shift system in shops, as it would mean lower wages, the employment of an army of inspectors to see that no assistant was working more than the proper hours, it would also mean the employment of two managers, or a highly paid one, all the extra cost of which would ultimately have to be passed on to the price of the goods. He had no sympathy with those people who would not shop early, and be considerate to the assistants. From his experience, the working classes were considerate in this way, as it was their sons and daughters who were behind the counters in the various shops. In answer to Sir Frank Meyer, he said that to keep a chemist's shop open was necessary, but he did not consider that the sale of newspapers was after 8 o'clock. The Committee heard further evidence of the confectionery trade, and adjourned.

Irish Druggists' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association was held on March 30, in the offices of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, the outgoing President (Mr. James Macauley) in the chair. There was a large attendance. Mr. W. J. Stevenson (secretary) read the annual report. He pointed out that there were 303 members on the register, and his address was a review of the work of the Committee. A new price list was issued to each member, and a list of articles included which come under the Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924, so as to facilitate members labelling proprietary articles when taken into stock; this year the price list will include a table of doses of drugs specially used in veterinary practice. Price alterations should be entered in price list on receipt, as it has been found this injunction is not always carried out, which leads to complaints. During the past year a great deal of attention was given to trying to maintain prices and looking up members who had grievances. Owing to unemployment and the extended coal strike, people went to the credit grocer for common proprietary articles. Unfortunately some wholesale druggists supply the grocers with chemists' brand of malt and oil, as well as many other drug-trade articles. This question of supply to grocers, and especially to cutters, must be tackled, as well as better protection secured to the licensed retail drug trade. The Committee recommends members to adopt the formula for chlorodyne as issued; this formula will be embodied in the price list.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

It has been suggested that a local photographic dealers' association should be formed with a view to fixing prices for developing and printing. This was referred to the annual meeting for discussion. The question of "communal" advertising is also engaging their attention. In moving the adoption of the report the President tendered thanks to the Committee, and all who helped to carry on the work of the Association during the past year. The number of members had been well maintained, but there are still a few outside their Association. The trying and depressing time they had passed through, and the fall in turnover and consequent scarcity of money, had tended to make some of their members inclined to criticise their Committee. When they compared their prices with others they could congratulate themselves that their membership had held together so well. Now that they saw signs of better times ahead he was optimistic for the future of the drug trade in Ulster. He would appeal for greater loyalty to their Association from each member. The photographic business, which had grown to such an extent during recent years, had occupied a considerable part of the Committee's time and had caused some feeling among their members, and threats of cutting or doing the work for almost nothing. As other traders doing photographic work were not prepared to assist in fixing prices, the matter was dropped. Mr. W. J. Rankin (hon. treasurer) submitted the financial statement, which showed a substantial balance to credit, notwithstanding the reduction of the members' fees.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Mr. R. Kells moved that the subscription for the ensuing year be 10s. 6d., as before. Mr. J. Guthrie seconded. Mr. H. Crail proposed that the subscription remain at 15s. Mr. Hardy seconded. Having heard a statement from the treasurer, who said that they could not carry on on a 10s. 6d. rate without disturbing the capital, Mr. Kells withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crail's proposition was passed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. Macauley moved the appointment of Mr. A. W. Mann, Ph.C. (Belfast and Lurgan), as *President* for the ensuing year. Mr. D. A. Taylor seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation. Mr. D. A. Taylor was elected *senior vice-president*, and Mr. S. Dale *junior vice-president*. The *General Committee* was constituted as follows:—Messrs. Jas. Dundee, John Adams, R. I. Edwards, Jas. McDowell, F. P. Armstrong, S. McLoughlin, G. Busby, H. Crail, C. B. Abernethy, E. J. Roberts,

F. Boyle, R. Kells, J. Guthrie, J. A. McRoberts, S. Orr, W. C. H. McKinty, C. Williamson and G. Hamilton. Other appointments on the Committee were as follows:—*Wholesale Section*: Mr. F. Moore (T. McMullan & Co.), Mr. A. M. Gamble (Shaw & Jamison, Ltd.), Mr. F. Storey (F. Storey, Ltd.), and Mr. T. Elliott (Elliott, Thompson & Blair). *Secretaries*: Mr. S. Suffern, 304 Shankill Road, Belfast, and Mr. S. J. Hudson, 381 Beersbridge Road, Belfast; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. J. Rankin, 11 Waring Street, Belfast; *Auditors*: Mr. W. Martin and Mr. T. Mitchell. *Chamber of Trade Representatives*: Messrs. R. I. Edwards, W. E. Wilson, A. Wilson, A. W. Mann and R. Kells. *Representatives on Belfast Wholesale Merchants' Association (Drug Section)*: Mr. J. C. Culbert and Mr. A. W. Mann. A request was received from the Ulster Tourist Development Association asking the Association to send forward the name of a representative to the Council. Mr. Fred Storey was accordingly selected. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Macauley for his services in the chair, and it was decided to add his name to the list of honorary vice-presidents.

NEW PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Mann, in returning thanks, said that he would suggest the allocation of a portion of their funds for advertisement purposes; not merely to try and increase the sales of certain goods—which the Council is now working on—but rather for the education of the public with regard to the purchase of such articles as lysol and sanitary fluids. Lysol as sold by chemists is a poison, and a valuable antiseptic and disinfectant; whereas the stuff sold under the same name by other traders is absolutely useless. Sanitary fluids, so-called, are really only deodorants—and of no value whatever for the destruction of germs or the prevention of disease. He advocated closer co-operation between manufacturers and their agents and the wholesale and retail sections, so as to ensure greater uniformity in manufacture, packing, and pricing. A recommendation should be sent to the North Irish Pharmacists' Council, asking them to approach the Home Office regarding the renewal of methylated spirit licences. It should not be necessary for a pharmaceutical chemist or registered druggist to have to appear in court each year for the renewal of his licence, or to have to fee a solicitor for doing so. The formation of a first-aid class next autumn for assistants and apprentices was necessary. As to nomination of members of the Council to the North Irish Pharmaceutical Council, it was essential that the Association, comprising most of the pharmaceutical chemists and druggists of Northern Ireland, should have something to say in the nomination and election of those who represent them on the N.I.Ph. Council.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, April 13

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Newcastle-on-Tyne Branch).—Annual meeting.
Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 2.45 p.m. Addresses by Mrs. Irvine (President of Association of Women Pharmacists) and Mrs. Freke (member of the Pharmaceutical Council).

Business Changes

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD., have installed their photographic department in larger premises at 80-82 Seel Street, Liverpool. A day and night staff ensures quick service.

MR. A. S. J. WOOLF, chemist and druggist, formerly of Westbourne Grove, London, W.2, has taken over the business of Mr. T. Nicol, chemist and druggist, 229 Golder's Green Road, N.W.11, who for health reasons is moving to the South coast.

Monsieur François Coty

A Biographical Chapter

THE removal of the London headquarters of Coty (England), Ltd., to "Coty House," 3 Stratford Place, W.1, entails the display of Coty perfumery in the salon of a magnificent Adam house, which is being redecorated so as to preserve and even to enhance its architectural features. Looking in at Coty House the other day, we found Mr. C. C. Valli, the managing director, full of courteous regret that the removal was not yet complete and that the organisation as a whole was awaiting finishing touches. Then the conversation lighted on the manufacture of the perfumes in France and, naturally, on Monsieur Coty himself. It has often been said, and printed, that Monsieur Coty created his business in a romantic way—and, in fact, many stories on the subject have been related in the lay Press all over the world. Some say, for instance, that he owes his fortune to the fact that he dropped a bottle of perfume in the office of a big banker, to whom he had applied for money. The visit to the banker was mythical; a bottle did get broken, but in quite different circumstances. We asked Mr. Valli to tell us what trace of truth there might be in these rumours; and the following paragraphs are the substance of what he told us.

About twenty-two years ago, Monsieur Coty, a young man full of hopes and ambition and an ardent patriot, realised, as secretary to a leading politician, what a man could do for the good of his country with sufficient means to be independent; so he concluded that the only thing to do was to set about making a fortune. He therefore left his secretarial position and turned to business. In Paris, he reflected, there is always an opportunity for anybody providing beautiful goods for women; he turned to an article that was at that time the rage, ostrich feathers. He had a great talent, amounting to genius, for devising articles de luxe, and although he "made good" at this trade, he was all the time thinking that he must find something bigger, something more appealing, something that nobody had tackled in the proper way, and something that would appeal to his creative desire.

THE ORIGIN OF AN IDEA

A young chemist lived in the "quartier" in whose shop Monsieur Coty used to spend many leisure hours after his day's work, talking about things seen and to be realised. One night he entered his friend's shop, and found him busy with all kinds of bottles and containers on a little table. He asked his friend, in a jocular way, what he was concocting; the chemist replied that the hairdresser next door had asked him to prepare an eau de Cologne for use in his salon, and that he was therefore trying to fix up an eau de Cologne according to the formula of the Codex, with its forbidding name *unctura olei citri aetherei composita*. Monsieur Coty smelt the eau de Cologne, but did not like it; he looked at the bottles in which the eau de Cologne was going to be put, and disliked the bottles; in a flash, a big idea came to him. Why not create a distinctive eau de Cologne and one or more perfumes, something that nobody else had been able to create, and then put these perfumes in such attractive bottles as to make a woman proud of having them on her table? This idea developed in Monsieur Coty's mind during a long walk which he took all alone that night for the purpose of solving this problem. He went back to the shop and told his friend about his project. For several weeks they considered and planned, and finally they were ready to make a start; but the young chemist had to ask his family's permission before investing money in this new venture. The severe old parents disapproved of this scheme; they could not conceive that a man who had passed his examination and was in possession of a pharmacy in Paris could possibly be capable of higher dreams, and this seemed an act of ingratitude to them who had spent their money in educating their son to be a "pharmacien de première classe." Up came the whole family from a little provincial town in the South of France in a great state; and after abusing the young adventurer in proper dramatic French style, they left him, having extracted a promise that he would send this mad

Corsican "se promener." The chemist had no alternative but to tell his friend, in effect: "You are full of courage, full of initiative; you will succeed. I am afraid of my shadow, and I shall always remain a chemist." Seven or eight years after this event, when Monsieur Coty was already a few steps up his ladder of success, he heard accidentally that his old friend the chemist, having fallen into the hands of a speculator, had lost his shop and was earning a miserable living as an assistant to a suburban chemist. Monsieur Coty immediately sent for the young man, scolded him severely for having shown so little friendship as not to go to his friend when he was in need, and engaged him as a technical assistant; to this day the "pharmacien de première classe" occupies a good position in one of the laboratories at Suresnes, and has been heard more than once to swear that he will die there a faithful servant of "Le Petit," as he calls Monsieur Coty.

FOUNDING THE BUSINESS

For nearly two years after the chemist's refusal, Monsieur Coty spent most of his time in studying every-



M. FRANÇOIS COTY

thing there was to be learnt about perfumes, the art of blending them, and the art of securing the best raw materials the world can produce. The South of France, Italy, and all the places where flowers are cultivated for perfume distillers, were systematically visited by Monsieur Coty, who managed to get into many of the factories in Grasse and study their processes. Then the Coty business started twenty years ago in one room, in the Rue de la Boétie. The room was divided into two parts; one part was the laboratory and packing room, and the other was the office and showroom. Soon came the Rose Jacqueminot, the first-born; women used to go about asking each other what this wonderful rose perfume was, while old-established competitors would adopt a supercilious air, asking different dealers whether they had smelt this rose and what they thought of it. One day Monsieur Coty decided that he must go himself and make an offer to one of the greatest Paris stores. He presented himself to the buyer of the perfumery department, and handed him a bottle of this new perfume. The man sniffed at it: "Mon Dieu! another Rose! I have no time for you; there are enough Roses on the market. Why did you not start your career with something more original? Au revoir!" Monsieur Coty went away exclaiming to himself the French equivalent of "that's

that." But, two days after, a summons came from the buyer of the great "magasin": would Monsieur Coty go at once to him for an important communication? He went, and was told what had happened.

Before going home, two nights before, the great buyer had condescended to pour on his handkerchief some of the contents of the bottle left him by Monsieur Coty; he thought no more of it, and when he reached home that night he threw the handkerchief into the laundry basket. The next morning, when his wife went to the basket, she was taken aback for a moment, thinking that somebody had played a trick and had hidden roses in the basket. When her husband came home for "déjeuner" she told him about the incident, so he explained about the new Rose and the handkerchief; this was taken out of the basket, and the buyer, who in spite of his superciliousness knew his "métier," was taken aback like his wife. Anyway, when Monsieur Coty came, he had a different reception for him, and immediately suggested that his store would be very pleased to take the whole production of this wonderful Rose, provided Monsieur Coty would reserve it for them and put their name on it. Monsieur Coty answered that although he was a beginner he was rather proud of his name, and wanted to make it popular in connection with his perfumes. Back came the answer that, unless it could be made exclusively for the great "magasin," it did not interest them. Monsieur Coty was wide awake, and said: "Very well, I will make you a similar perfume with your name on, but I shall not call it La Rose Jacqueminot." His proposition was accepted, and this particular store has since sold many thousands of bottles of this Rose under a name coined by Monsieur Coty on his way back that day, apart, of course, from the great quantity they sell as La Rose Jacqueminot de Coty.

THE BROKEN BOTTLE

Monsieur Coty went home feeling that his day had come, and with this initial order of 500 bottles (to-day it would be a mere trifle) he rushed round to prepare them. When they were ready he thought that, to make sure that everything should go smoothly, he would deliver them himself; the 500 bottles were loaded into a "charrette," and with the aid of a "garçon" of the great shop they were carried into the perfumery department. During the operation two or three bottles escaped from the hands of the "garçon" close to the department, and were smashed on the floor. Expressions of anger and annoyance followed from the department's chief; that, however, was the incident to which to this day people (with certain inaccuracies already indicated) attribute the cause of Monsieur Coty's great success; and in a way it was, because everybody in the shop began to sniff and wonder where the fragrance came from, and the 500 bottles were sold in two or three days. A bigger order followed, still bigger ones followed that, and Paris was "Coty mad" in a fashion that only Paris knows how to be when something good and new turns up.

PRESENT-DAY DEVELOPMENTS

In order to achieve his ideal, "perfect quality and perfect presentation," no effort or expense was spared; and Monsieur Coty gradually became a self-contained manufacturer. To-day all the bottles, boxes or metal cases which contain the perfumes, powders and toilet waters are made in the company's own works—all the labels and wrappers are produced in their own establishment, one of the most up-to-date in France—so that everything can be turned out in the true "Coty style." (The organisation was described in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, II, 1925, pp. 860, 861.) More than 12,000 people are engaged all over the world in furthering and advertising the "big idea," born in Monsieur Coty's mind one summer evening in that little chemist's shop. The development of the business in the last ten years is largely due to the face powder; the famous box with little puffs in an orange, black and gold design is now known in every corner of the world, and is produced at the rate of 80,000 a day. Monsieur François Coty may well be called (as one of his managers wrote a few days ago) "the re-creator of the science of perfumery."

Easter Holidays

We have ascertained that the following wholesale houses will be closed from Thursday evening, April 14, until Tuesday morning, April 19, except where otherwise indicated:—

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, E.C.2
 Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2 (small urgent orders can be executed at 7 Vere Street, W.1)
 Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool
 Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., Grange Works, Bermondsey, S.E.1
 Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1
 Berton, Arthur, Ltd., Old Street, E.C.2
 Bourjois, A., et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, E.C.
 British Drug Houses, Ltd., The, 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, N.1
 Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
 Budge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91-92 Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1
 Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, E.
 Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.1
 Butler & Crispe, 80-82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
 Carnegie Brothers, 227 Essex Road, N.1
 Christy, Thomas, & Co., 4, 10 and 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4
 Curling, George, Wyman & Co., 56-59 Bunhill Row, E.C.1
 Davenport, J. T., Ltd., 117 Union Street, S.E.1 (closed April 19)
 Edwards, W., & Son, Nile Street, City Road, N.1
 Ford, T. H., Ltd., 6 Well Street, Jewin Street, E.C.1
 Harker, C. R., Staggs & Morgan, Ltd., Mile End, E.1
 Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.2 (open April 16)
 Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford
 Macfarlan, J. F., & Co., 32 Bethnal Green Road, E.
 Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1
 May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1
 Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, S.E.16
 Morson, Thomas, & Son, Ltd., 47 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1
 Napp, H. R., Ltd., Clement's Inn, W.C.2 (urgent orders can be executed by Rouse & Co., Ltd., 12 Wigmore Street, W.1)
 Newbery, Francis, & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1
 Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., New Bridge Street, Manchester
 Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4
 Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54 Beak Street, W.1
 Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, E.1
 Reuter, R. J., Company, Ltd., 69 Carter Lane, E.C.4
 Smith, T. & H., Ltd., 25 Christopher Street, E.C.2
 Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., Tenter Street, E.1
 Stevenson, H. E., & Co., 122 Great Suffolk Street, S.E.1
 Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Toogood, William, Ltd., 77 Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Tyrer, Thomas, & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.15
 Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Isleworth
 Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 44-50 Southwark Street, S.E.1

The offices of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* will be closed from Thursday evening, April 14, until Tuesday morning, April 19.

BACTERIA AND LAUNDRIES.—"The latest scientific discovery in the United States is that the damage to linen collars, popularly supposed to be the result of unnecessary and even brutal violence at the laundry, is really due to mass attacks by bacteria. These silently and insidiously gnaw the collar so that when it is caressed at the laundry it almost falls to pieces in the hand. Even if the discovery does little towards renewing the youth of serrated collars, it has at least the virtue of restoring the reputation of laundries unjustly aspersed. Possibly, however, a serum will be discovered which will render the collars immune. . . ."—"The Morning Post."

New Solvents and their Specific Uses

XI. Glycol Ethers and Polyglycols

THE monoalkyl glycol ethers are in constitution an alcohol-ether combination in the same molecule. Consequently they possess the solvent properties of both ether and alcohol, but are free from the high volatility and ready inflammability of the former solvent; indeed, they are slower burning than alcohol itself. Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether is the only glycol ether produced in the United States on a manufacturing scale, its use being as a solvent for brush lacquers under the name of "Cello-solve." Other glycol ethers will no doubt be introduced into commerce during the next few years, but they differ little in properties from the above, becoming less volatile and more insoluble in water as their molecular weight increases. Though ethylene glycol monoethyl ether is at present viewed from its utility in lacquer manufacture, its possibilities from a pharmaceutical standpoint are well worth looking into. Unfortunately, data as to its pharmacological properties are not available, but it is safe to forecast that it will be an excellent and comparatively innocuous preservative. The compound has not the strong odour of ether, neither does it appear to possess its anesthetic properties. In taste commercial ethylene glycol monomethyl ether faintly recalls ether, but seems to be devoid of the bite and intoxicating properties of alcohol. If the pure product can be improved a little in flavour, it ought to find favour as a new menstruum for galenicals, especially resinous preparations and extraction of pungent principles (gingerin, etc.), as well as possibly substitutes for stronger flavouring tinctures and spirits (such as tr. card. co. and sp. chlorof.). The present product, however, is too strong for the delicate peel and fruit flavours. Its pleasant odour may permit its use in perfumery as a spirit substitute, despite rather low volatility, which, however, would be compensated for by greater solvent power for essential oils. Indeed, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether would seem to open up new ideas and possibilities in perfume concentrates. Tables containing the boiling-points and specific gravities of monoalkyl ethers derived from ethylene glycol and propylene glycol respectively were given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for September 11, 1926 (p. 471). These solvents resemble ethyl lactate in being two-type solvents, but, unlike esters, are not prone to hydrolysis on keeping, which is of decided advantage on prolonged storage of lacquers (see below).

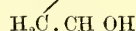
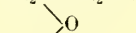
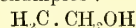
The glycol monoalkyl ethers are all colourless mobile liquids, with very little odour, and that of a pleasant character. They are completely miscible with most organic solvents, and the methyl and ethyl monoalkyl ethers are soluble in water. The higher (butyl) ethers give solubility curves that are closed, indicating that these solvents are less soluble in hot than in cold water. In general, the glycol ethers are good solvents for lacquer ingredients, including both nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate and resins. The glycol ethers are essentially a new type of solvent, and their behaviour towards resins indicates fundamental differences. For example, neither dammar nor ester gum is completely compatible with glycol ethers without treatment. In the case of dammar it is sufficient to remove waxy residue by solution in alcohol. A small amount of phthalic anhydride-glycerol resin makes ester gum soluble, or at least 25 per cent. of alcohol-soluble dammar gives a like effect. An alternative way is to dissolve dammar in toluene, and precipitate waxy matter by adding 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of ethylene glycol monoethyl ether. The filtrate is usable in nitrocellulose lacquers without any suggestion of "haze." The glycol ether lacquers have the highest known dilution ratio with hydrocarbon diluents (toluene or petroleum spirit), and with water. They also form mixture with water of low constant boiling-point, which eliminates water during drying of a lacquer and prevents "blushing."

The spraying of water on a fresh film of glycol ether lacquer does not cause precipitation of resin or nitrocellulose, the water absorbed being eliminated during drying out along with the solvent.

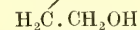
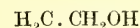
Ethylene Glycol Mono-ethyl Ether, $\text{CH}_2\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5$ boils CH_2OH

at 135°C ., and has a specific gravity of 0.936. With water it forms a constant boiling-point mixture containing about 40 per cent. of the glycol ether and 60 per cent. of water. This boils at 98° to 99°C . at atmospheric pressure—i.e., below the boiling-point of either constituent. This property is exceedingly useful in drying out of water in lacquer film to avoid "blush" (see above). Ethylene glycol mono-ethyl ether evaporates more slowly than butyl acetate or amyl acetate, its evaporation curve closely approximating that of butyl propionate. The vapour pressure and rate of evaporation of this glycol ether is almost ideal for producing a surface of high gloss which dries sufficiently slowly for brush marks to become smoothed out. The powerful solvent action of the glycol ether gives a thicker coat with each application, owing to the unusually high nitrocellulose content permitting the incorporation of a greater amount of pigment. In addition, the amount of plasticiser is greatly reduced, so that drying to a plastic non-abrasive film is a matter of hours instead of days. In applying successive coats of lacquer the slow solvent action of glycol ether prevents "picking up" or "brushing through" of undercoat, such as occurs with fast-acting solvents such as butyl acetate. A great objection to the use of lacquers for indoor decoration has been the persistent and headachy odour of butyl acetate. By contrast with the need of workmen to wear gas masks in continuous use of spray guns with butyl acetate lacquers, the glycol ether lacquers can be sprayed in the absence of such protection without discomfort. Glycol ether brush lacquers are applied as easily as enamels, but dry quicker and have a better appearance. The absence of residual odour enables rooms to be occupied as soon as the lacquer film is dry, this being within half an hour, by which time the surface is hard enough to resist ordinary wear and tear. The above advantages make the outlook for glycol ether lacquers exceedingly bright, as they remove those drawbacks which are preventing the extended use of lacquers for domestic decoration. The stability of the glycol ethers will also aid the successful marketing of new types of lacquers which is actively proceeding in America, but has not yet reached this country. The manufacture of the solvent itself is contemplated, but some time must elapse before it is available other than by importation. At present other lacquer solvents are available at less than half the price of ethylene glycol mono-ethyl ether, but time will no doubt remove this deterrent to its use on an enormous scale.

Polyglycols are produced by the elimination of one molecule of water between two molecules of glycol. Two examples:—



Diethylene glycol
(Boils at 245°C .)



Triethylene glycol
(Boils at 278°C .)

The condensation can be extended to a succession of higher polymers (seen above), and may include mixed polyglycols such as ethylene propylene diglycol. The polyglycols are odourless and very hygroscopic, owing to the presence of two hydroxyl groups, ranking with glycerol in this respect. The presence of an ether group makes these solvents dissolve cellulose esters and resins, the best effect being when the ether and hydroxyl groups are evenly balanced. Thus triethylene glycol is a better solvent than diethylene glycol. The polyglycol solvents are finding special uses in cinematographic films in order to impart pliability in excessively dry atmospheres. When available in quantity they should prove to be excellent solvents for pharmaceutical purposes and in food preservation, partaking of the nature of glycerol with additional solvent power.

John Walker's Matches

A MEETING was held at Stockton-on-Tees, on April 4, to discuss a project for setting up a memorial to John Walker, the Stockton chemist and druggist who invented friction-matches late in 1826 or early in 1827. "The Times" of April 6 gives a long account of Walker's discovery: as this account differs slightly in some of its details from other versions, a passage may be quoted:—

"The son of a Stockton tradesman, he had been educated as a surgeon, but afterwards qualified as a druggist and set up in business in 1819. He was interested in botany, mineralogy, and similar studies, and was well liked in the town, where there are still living some who can remember him. The manner in which Walker evolved the match may be inferred from entries in his still extant day book. The old-fashioned flint-lock method of discharging firearms had just been superseded by the percussion cap, and Walker was accustomed to make up and sell, especially to a certain young sportsman, a son of the Mayor of the borough, a percussion powder, compounded of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony, which exploded on percussion and was suitable, therefore, for discharging a gun. Walker also sold occasionally (as other entries in his day book show) 'dipping-matches,' headed with chlorate of potash, which ignited when dipped into sulphuric acid and were used for 'getting a light.'

"Putting these two facts together, one cannot doubt that Walker conceived the idea that if he placed a very small quantity of his percussion powder on the head of a match it would be possible to ignite the match gently by friction. Walker's 'friction-lights' (as he always called them) contained no phosphorus, and were difficult to ignite. The head of the match had to be nipped tightly with the thumb and forefinger between folded sandpaper, a piece of which was enclosed in each box. The force necessary to ignite one by drawing it along the sanded side of a box would have broken it. Often the heads were pulled off several matches before a light was obtained. The friction-lights were three inches long, broad and flat. They were sold usually in small round canister-like boxes of 'tin,' for which 2d. was charged, in addition to 1s. for the 100 matches it contained. Thus the matches cost eight a penny. Probably not more than about fifty or sixty fully authenticated examples now exist. . . . His first recorded sale was to a local solicitor, Mr. John Hixon, on April 7, 1827. . . . Walker's sale of his 'lights' did not last more than about three years. He refused, for philanthropic reasons, to protect his invention by a patent, and others soon began to make similar matches and reaped most of the benefit. Walker died, in comfortable circumstances, at Stockton, at a good old age, in May 1859. He never married, and there is no portrait of him. . . .

"The man who largely caused him to cease the sale of his 'lights' was one Samuel Jones, a young chemist, of 201 Strand, London, a still-existing house, which he named very appropriately 'The Light-house.' In the summer of 1829 Jones brought out and advertised extensively under the name of 'Lucifer' a match identical in every way with Walker's, with the nature of which he had become acquainted (according to a vague, but not improbable, tradition) through Professor Faraday. He was the first to sell matches in rectangular boxes of the size and shape of those now in use. His were, however, made of cardboard, not of thin chip, and had removable slip-on lids, instead of a sliding interior or skillet. Jones died in 1835, aged only thirty-four, otherwise his name would be better known. He invented the name 'Lucifer,' which still persists, though the true lucifer has long been extinct. Indeed, 'lucifers' were almost as short-lived as 'friction-lights,' for they were in use for less than five years. Examples are now extremely scarce. They were superseded by the ingenuity of one Charles Sauria, a young Frenchman, a chemical student at Dole, in the Jura. In 1830 he conceived the idea that by adding phosphorus to the inflaming composition hitherto used the ignition of the match might be greatly facilitated. He may be regarded as the inventor of the phosphoric friction-match, which very soon displaced the non-phosphoric lucifer and has held the field ever since."

Personalities

MR. G. MCINTYRE, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, has been elected vice-chairman of the local chamber of trade.

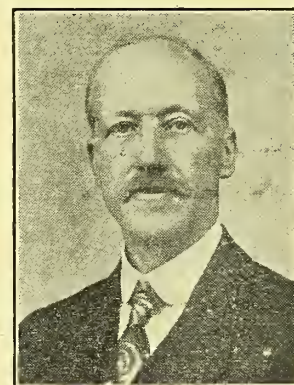
MR. ARTHUR CROSSLEY, chemist and druggist, Stockport, has successfully contested a by-election caused by a vacancy on the town council.

MAJOR C. J. WARD, D.S.O. (Icilm Trading Co., Ltd.), is leaving this week for Algeria to inspect the natural springs of the Icilm water at Oran.

MR. R. GARNETT PICKLES, Ph.C., King's Parade, Finchley, London, N., gave an interesting address dealing with the development of medical science to the local Rotary club recently.

ALDERMAN F. A. WILLCOCK, retired chemist, Wolverhampton, has been asked to continue in office as Mayor of the enlarged borough until November next, and has consented to do so.

MR. A. W. MANN, M.P.S.N.I., who has been elected President of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, is one of the best-known figures in the trade in Northern Ireland. He is a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and established himself in Lurgan thirty years ago, subsequently purchasing the business of Mr. T. Cole in that town. He then came to reside in Belfast and purchased the City Hall Pharmacy, Donegall Square North, from the late Mr. D. Boyd. Mr. Mann takes a great interest in Red Cross work, and his name was officially mentioned for services during the European war.



MR. A. W. MANN

M. JULIUS VON MUZSA, proprietor of a pharmacy in Budapest and honorary president of the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists, has been nominated by the Regent a life-long member of the newly-created Hungarian Upper Chamber of Parliament as representative of the pharmaceutical profession.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR PROFESSOR DR. H. THOMS has been invited by the Medical Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore to hold the three Dohme lectures this year. Professor Thoms recently retired from his position as director of the Pharmaceutical Institute in the University of Berlin on attaining the age limit.

MR. PHILIP F. ROWSELL, F.C.S., Exeter, a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is visiting the United States next month as one of the delegates from the British chambers of commerce to the Virginian State Chamber. Among the places Mr. Rowsell expects to visit are New York, Washington, Norfolk, Williamsburg, Jamestown Island, Richmond, Lexington, Charleston, North Carolina, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit.

THE Livery dinner of the Goldsmiths' Company, held on March 28, was in celebration of the 600th anniversary of the granting of the first charter of the Company. A solid silver cigarette box, bearing on the lid the crest and coat of arms of the Company and, inside, the name of each liveryman, was presented to every member of the Livery, and a similar box with an appropriate inscription to each visitor. Among the distinguished company supporting the Prime Warden (Sir Dugald Clerk, D.Sc., F.R.S.) was the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor of London, the Home Secretary, Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Ernest Rutherford (President of the Royal Society), and Mr. Francis R. le Blanc Newbery, whose grand-uncle, Mr. Charles Newbery, was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1814.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HALL.—At Bailieboro', co. Cavan, on March 30, the wife of Samuel S. Hall, M.P.S.I., of a son.

PEEBLES.—At 114 Springfield Road, Glasgow, on April 2, the wife of William Peebles, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

HARRIS—DAWE.—At the Wesleyan Church, Saltash, on March 26, Thomas Henry Harris, chemist and druggist, to Rita F. S. Dawe.

JOHN—OWEN.—At All Saints' Church, Pontardawe, on March 24, Daniel Thomas John, chemist and druggist (Griffiths & Co., chemists, Pontardawe), to Jessie M. Owen.

Golden Wedding

MR. AND MRS. A. M. EDELSTEIN were married on April 18, 1877. "At Home," on April 18, at 23 Green-croft Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.

Deaths

DAVIES.—At Llandilo, on March 31, Mr. David Morgan Davies, chemist and druggist, 41 Rhosmaen Street, aged fifty-one. Mr. Davies, who carried on business at Llandilo for a long period, leaves a widow and two daughters.

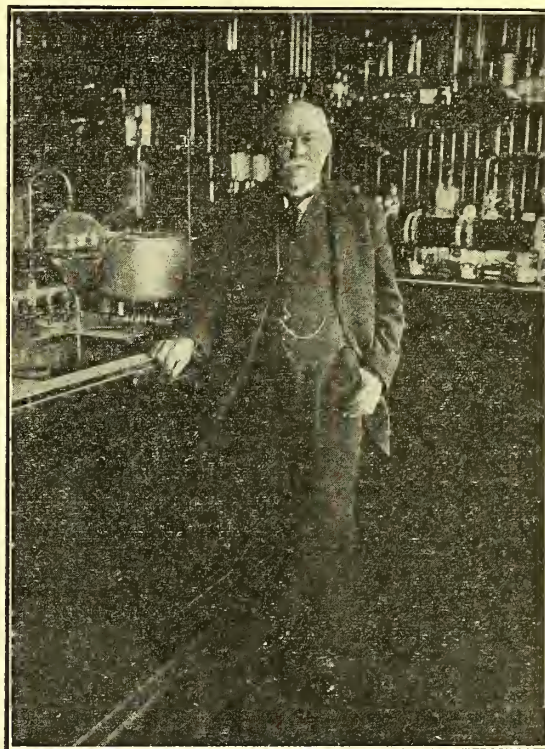
KEMP.—On March 22, Mr. William Kemp, for over forty years dispenser at the General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.

LOESBY-JONES.—At 4 Thayer Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1, on April 5, Mr. Morgan Isaac Loesby-Jones, Ph.C., late of Aberdare, aged sixty-six.

MACFARLANE.—At 19 New Road, Forfar, on March 16, Hector, twin son of Mr. M. Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, aged two.

POWER.—At Washington, U.S.A., on March 30, Mr. Frederick Belding Power, Ph.D., LL.D., director of the Phytochemical Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, aged seventy-four. Dr. Power was born and educated at Hudson, New York, and on leaving school served a five years' apprenticeship to a pharmacist in his native town. He then became an assistant at Chicago, where he first met Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. After a year's experience there he entered the employ of Mr. Edward Parrish, Philadelphia, and began a course of study at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. At the college he so distinguished himself in chemistry that he received the Alumni prize. Mr. Power graduated in 1874, and shortly afterwards entered Strassbourg University as a pupil of Flückiger, the first Hanbury medallist, some of whose works he translated into English. In 1880 he took the degree of doctor of philosophy and returned to the Philadelphia College; after three years spent in charge of its chemical laboratory he proceeded to the University of Wisconsin, becoming dean of the University department of pharmacy. While in that position he was appointed to the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1890 (revising, *inter alia*, all the monographs on essential oils), and eventually the University conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. From 1892 to 1896 Dr. Power was director of the laboratories of Fritzsche Brothers, near New York, where he conducted important researches in essential oils and fine chemicals; and then began his association with London for eighteen and a half years as the first director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, founded by Mr. Wellcome, and now identified with a long list of important contributions to scientific literature. At the time of the reopening of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research last December we mentioned that the list of monographs (exclusive of

books) from the Chemical Research Laboratories numbered 238; of these, 168, including those on chaulmoogra and hydnocarpus, were prepared under Dr. Power's direction. Among the many distinctions conferred on him was that of Vice-President (in 1904-06) of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Power received the Hanbury medal and delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's School session in 1913, choosing as his subject the work of Daniel Hanbury. A year later he retired from the directorship of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and returned to the United States,



DR. F. B. POWER

joining, soon afterwards, the Government Department of Agriculture. The late Lord Moulton, on hearing of London's loss, remarked to Mr. Wellcome that there was no one in Europe who could fill Dr. Power's place. The presentation of the gold medal prepared by Mr. Wellcome's direction for Dr. Power was delayed by war conditions till 1921, when the ceremony took place at Washington in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The *éloge* delivered on that occasion by Dr. Charles D. Walcott included the remark that Dr. Power had "had the greatest influence both in America and Great Britain in raising the standards of our Pharmacopœias."

ROBINSON.—At Manchester, recently, Mr. William Albert Robinson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Robinson qualified in 1889.

STOOKE.—At 100 Park Avenue, New Barking, on March 23, Mr. Arthur Stooke, L.D.S.R.C.S. Irel., chemist and druggist, late of 166 High Street, Gillingham, Kent. Mr. Stooke passed the Qualifying examination in 1869, and took his dental diploma in 1884.

Wills

MR. HENRY STANCER COX, chemist and druggist, 130 Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W., formerly of 13 Gold Street, Kettering, Northants, who died on February 15, left estate of the gross value of £7,991 18s. 9d., with net personalty £7,826 18s. 4d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Beatrice Cox.

Trade Notes

CRÈME TOKALON is now made in a new size at 7½d. a tube. Tokalon, Ltd., 212-214 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, make in their advertisement a special introductory bonus offer, which applies to orders received up to April 30. Display material is also supplied.

ILLINGWORTH'S COMPETITION.—Thomas Illingworth & Co., Ltd., Park Royal, Willesden, London, N.W.10, are offering to amateur photographers prizes amounting to £200 for snapshots taken on Illingworth's film. The conditions are explained on a pamphlet of which supplies are obtainable by chemists for distribution. The competition is for the period June 1 to September 30.

EASTER SOAP-EGGS.—Chas. Midgley, Ltd., call our attention to the Easter soap-eggs which they are now selling in large quantities for Easter trade. These soap-eggs, each weighing 3 oz., are sold in an ornamental opal glass egg-cup, and there are three varieties of soap. The distributing agents are Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London. Coloured showcards are sent with each parcel.

CUPAL BRILLIANTINE.—Cupal, Ltd., Phoenix Mill, King Street Bridge, Blackburn, have produced a new solid brilliantine retailing at 1s. 3d. A feature of the article is the container, a frosted glass jar in the shape of a



double shell with small gilt label. The packages are sent out in an outer, containing in separate compartments six jars, which show up well owing to the gilt lining of the box. The showcard reproduced here gives an idea of the package.

KANDU.—Baron Products Co., Ltd. (proprietors of Kandu for rheumatism) have just removed to more convenient premises, 153 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1. Telephone, "Clerkenwell," 0260. The retail prices of Kandu have been reduced to 3s. and 5s. The old 2s. 6d. size is being offered at 1s. 3d. for a limited period only as an advertisement. It is intended to advertise Kandu extensively, and chemists can obtain supplies from the usual wholesalers or direct from the proprietors.

GERLACH'S FOOT CREAM.—Winhard, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct House, London, E.C.1, are the sole distributors for Great Britain of Ed. Gerlach's Antiseptic Foot Cream and Skin Ointment. The cream is mainly employed as a lubricant for the feet to prevent tenderness and blistering, and also as a remedy for chafes and chaps of the skin. It is in great demand by sports and walking clubs. The cream retails at 2s. and 3s., the price including the medicine-stamp duty, and is obtainable through the usual wholesale channels.

FRUIT PRODUCTS.—John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., 46-47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, are advertising in this issue a series of fruit juices and cordials, for which the company is the sole distributing agent. As will be seen, there is a good variety of the cordials, and the fruit juices referred to are lemon, orange, lime and tangerine. Those we have examined are true to flavour, and in addition to freedom from alcohol, conform with the regulations governing the use of preservatives. The products retail at the uniform price of 9d. per bottle, and are sent out in cases of three dozen.

Festivities

Ealing Smoking Concert

THE Ealing Pharmacists' Association held a smoking concert on March 29, in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The President (Mr. F. A. Lawman) was in the chair, and the artists, who with one or two exceptions were pharmacists, included Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Dewey, Mr. W. Stephenson, Mr. Archie Terrell, Mr. Proudlock, and Mr. John Noble, who acted the part of a market-place "quack" selling ointment to those present, and thereby raising over £2 towards the fund. After all expenses were paid over £11 was sent to the Benevolent Fund.

Boat Race Celebration

THE university boat race held on April 2 was this year again taken advantage of by Jules Lang & Son, Charlton Works, Islington, London, N., to hold a gala day to which their staff, customers and friends were invited. The associated staffs of Jules Lang (Optical) Co., Ltd., Jules Lang (Nitriline) Ltd., and Renelac, Ltd., were also present, the capacious Albert Wharf being thronged with nearly 800 guests. A good view of the race was obtained for over a mile, and Marconi amplifying equipment described its progress in other sections of the river. Mr. Fernand Lang, in welcoming the guests, thanked the wharf staff for their work entailed in arranging the large numbers of packing cases, explaining also that this, their fourth boat race festival, had attracted a greater attendance than ever. In consequence the dance which followed the race was held this year in the hall of the Hammersmith Club. Motor launches afterwards conveyed about 400 of the visitors to the club, where an enjoyable afternoon was spent, excellent catering arrangements being made for the comfort of the guests.

Dinner at Cambridge

THE East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists and the Cambridge Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a dinner on March 31, in the dining hall of Queen's College. Mr. B. S. Campkin (chairman of the branch) presided, and among those present were Mr. F. G. Hines and Mr. E. S. Peck (members of Council), Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Mr. C. Bayley, Alderman Purvis and Dr. F. Robinson. Mr. C. Bayley proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Hines responded. In the course of his address the speaker referred to the chairman's father, the late Alderman Campkin, with whom, he said, he was associated for many years on the Council, and wished to acknowledge the kind reception that he gave to a younger man like himself. The Society had done a great work, and put pharmacy on a basis which it never knew years ago. Mr. H. N. Linstead also responded, pointing out that the departmental committee now inquiring into the Pharmacy Acts will very seriously change the constitution of the Society. There was every reason to believe that the new edition of the Pharmacopœia will be produced equally by pharmaceutical and medical representatives. "The East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists and the R.P.U." was briefly proposed by Mr. W. F. Turner, Mr. G. A. Mallinson and Mr. S. G. Tydeman replying. The other toasts were "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Peck, and "The Chairman," proposed by Alderman Purvis. Prior to the dinner the visitors, who included pharmacists and their wives and lady friends from various parts of the Eastern Counties, were given an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Cambridge. The afternoon was spent in sightseeing, a tour of the colleges being conducted by Mr. P. C. Fitzgerald. Early in the evening the Federation held its annual meeting at the Garden House Hotel, at which Mr. S. G. Tydeman, the retiring secretary, was elected *President*, in succession to Mr. C. Bayley (Uppingham), and Mr. Hayllar (Hoddesdon) *Secretary*. An excellent musical entertainment, which included an amusing topical sketch, "A Page from a Pharmacist's Diary," presented by the junior members, was contributed by Miss Irene Flanders and Messrs. E. Orange, Symonds and Dave Asquith.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Some Protests

are bound to be made against the proposal (*C. & D.*, April 2, p. 413) to publish the amounts of the subscriptions given to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund by particular individuals, and I am not prepared to say that such protests may not be justified. It was originally understood that names only of subscribers should be published, so that this new proposal savours of breach of faith. Apparently, too, we now only have the option of having our names published with the amounts subscribed, or the amounts alone as "anonymous" subscriptions. Those who would prefer to have their names published without the amounts subscribed are not to receive any special consideration. But since those who object to the publication of the amounts of their subscriptions had to write and say so before April 2, it may almost be assumed to be a certainty that the new plan will be regarded as approved, since the time available after receipt of the circular letter on the subject was altogether too brief.

Mr. Linstead,

by the way, in his latest effort to show up the comparative inferiority of those of us who carry on business in open shops, has managed to hit upon a new designation for us. We are now "pharmacists in retail practice," but I should have preferred to see the word "pharmacists" replaced by "chemists" in this circular that we have all received. It also seems to me just a little invidious that those for whose protection the Pharmaceutical Society was established should be singled out in this peculiar way. It is within my personal knowledge that some of the most generous subscribers to the fund are included in the category of those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists. If their example has not been universally followed the reason probably is that the officials at 17 Bloomsbury Square have been so lacking in imagination that they have so far failed to impress everyone with the urgency of their case.

Council Procedure

at 17 Bloomsbury Square would appear to be in need of modification, judging from the discussion which took place at the latest meeting of the National Association of Women Pharmacists (*C. & D.*, April 2, p. 415). Exception was taken by one of the councillors present to the continual "going into committee" during the public meetings of the Council, and this practice would appear to provide the explanation of the extraordinary paucity of speeches at meetings of the Council, to which I directed attention in this column a few weeks ago. One who has "inside" knowledge informs me that there is much in the frequent discussions on the reports of committees which might well be reported for general information.

An Invitation

received recently to insure my property with a chemists' mutual company has led me to reflect upon the universal tendency to procure things at "cut rates" if that is humanly possible. I am offered household and business insurances, at rates at least 20 per cent. less than other companies, by this particular company, the promoters of which are known to be in close touch with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Supporting the latter, they do not hesitate to insist that action must be taken to prevent anyone from offering articles in the P.A.T.A. list at lower rates than the standard ones, but their business conscience does not forbid their combining to undercut the terms offered by other insurance companies. In other words, they are out to take advantage of the human weakness which they denounce so vigorously when it manifests itself in connection with their own legitimate business. May one derive from this the moral that "cutting" of prices is only wrong when it is practised by people who wish to share our business and offer some advantage in price to attract customers?

However Lethargic

may be the natural disposition when spring comes to "stir the lazy blood," the spirit of adventure and inquiry is aroused again, and we are prepared to engage with Robert Burton and "a while rove, wander round about the world, mount aloft to those æthereal orbs and celestial spheres and so descend to my former elements again." We can with him make his round of discoveries to be made, some of which have been made since his time, and enter into his spirit when he says: "I would . . . if I could, observe what becomes of swallows, storkes, cranes, cuckowes, nightingales, redstarts and many other kinde . . . of birds; . . . each have their seasons." Some people have already seen that one swallow that does not make summer; I am now looking for it. This bird has always had the affectionate regard of mankind, because of its heralding the coming of the warm weather. The Russian peasantry said that it came from Paradise to bring warmth to the earth, and other inhabitants of the colder regions of Europe used to call it "the bird of God." At one time it was thought to be lucky to have the swallows building their nests in the eaves of the house; but they were also looked upon as birds of omen. Brand has a reference to this notion of ominous import, and gives a quotation concerning the swallows lighting on Antony's ship as it sailed after Cleopatra to Egypt, from which the soothsayers "did prognosticate that Mar. Antonius" should be slain in Egypt. In this quotation we find the elucidation of Shakespeare's assertion that "swallows have built in Cleopatra's sails their nests."

Swallows

have been used in medicine from the time of Dioscorides until comparatively recently; but they disappeared from the recognised books of medicine about two hundred years ago. To-day, I think, the so-called oil of swallows is substituted by what is euphemistically called oil of elders. In the time of Pliny the ash of burnt and calcined swallows was mixed with honey and employed as an application in tonsillitis. The said ash was also used as a remedy for quinsy. Pliny says that the eating of a young swallow was a safeguard against this trouble for a year. In later days—in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—this bird and the several parts of it were used in different ways for epilepsy. This is a specimen of the preparations for this disease:—"Swallows beaten to pieces No. 100, Castoreum in gross powder 5x., Filings of Man's Skull, Peony Roots of each 3vj., mix, digest with Sherry Wine lb.x. for 20 days, then in a Copper Vesica tinn'd within, draw off the Spirit." Of this 5j. was taken "morning and evening in a proper vehicle." There was a rather curious drug, of which we hear nothing to-day, called *cheladonia lapis*. It consisted of two small stones found in the stomachs of young swallows; it also was considered to be of value in epilepsy. Its name reminds one that the Greek name of this bird is *χελιδών*, and from it is derived the name of our celandine (*Chelidonium*), because it blooms at the time of the swallows' return. Culpeper states that swallows when eaten preserve from drunkenness, and he has a good word to say for the oil of swallows, which was at that time—in the middle of the seventeenth century—official in the *Pharmacopœia*. The oleum hyrundinum was made with whole swallows and a number of aromatic herbs; the menstrua were oil and Spanish wine; the former of these might be replaced with a proportion of May butter to form an ointment. Culpeper says the swallows should be alive, but in this he does not strictly follow his authority—"the Colledge."

THE USE OF THE PLACEBO.—Giving evidence recently at the City coroner's court, a medical witness said he thought that relatives should be told when a patient was suffering from an incurable disease, but not the patient himself. He added that if it were possible to produce an effect without employing dangerous drugs, so much the better. For instance, sometimes patients were given bread pills. Dr. Waldo: Yes, and they must have bright-coloured medicine with a bad smell like garlic, the stuff that cats like so much. The worse it is the more likely they are to think it is doing them good.

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Editorial Articles

The Forthcoming Budget

It is rare indeed that we find the advent of a Budget regarded with such general concern as is that which Mr. Winston Churchill is to introduce on Monday next. For the secrecy which shrouds the Chancellor's projects for securing the necessary revenue for the year upon which we are entering does not extend to the condition of the nation's balance-sheet for the year which has just closed; and this is so very unfavourable that it can hardly fail to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful taxpayers. It would, we believe, be impossible to find in our history a peace-time Budget which disclosed such a deficit as that with which we are now confronted—in all some £37 millions, or the equivalent of about 8d. in the £ on the income-tax. Indeed, it is by no means certain that the proper equivalent of the deficit would not be 1s. in the £ additional on the income-tax, seeing that next year the assessment for this tax will be on the very lean income of the year just closed, instead of upon the three previous years' average, as had hitherto been the rule. In these circumstances the question of practical moment is not in what direction relief from the heavy burthen of taxes which now oppresses industry is to be looked for, but rather what sources of taxation are available to be tapped by a needy Chancellor. Speculation upon this head cannot be

so confidently indulged in since we ceased to govern ourselves by the time-honoured canons of taxation which had so long been a tradition with our fiscal rulers. Allowance may require to be made at any point for the intervention of some consideration of general policy to which it is difficult to assign due weight. The era of key industry duties, depreciated currency duties, and Empire preferences is one from which much of the old simplicity has departed. Still some solid facts continue which may afford us assistance in the task of divining in what direction the Chancellor may turn in his quest for revenue. The income- or the super-tax seem by common consent to be ruled out, because of the irritation any increase in either would be likely to cause, especially in circles to which a Chancellor who wishes to carry through a conversion scheme or a debt-funding scheme must turn. But it is not outside the bounds of possibility that the provision for charging income-tax on the basis of the previous year's income may be suspended for a time in favour of the old system of the three preceding years' average. In this way the loss of tax attributable to its being levied on incomes reduced by the strike of last year would be mitigated. Nor is it likely that any addition will be made to the death duties, although the return from them last year, unlike the return from income-tax, substantially exceeded the estimate. Turning to the customs and excise duties, we find that beer, tobacco and spirits are still the most productive taxes, and rumour credits the Chancellor with the intention of seeking some assistance from the first two of those. The revenue from both beer and tobacco has of late years been a growing one, and this is one of the features of a duty which generally invite the attention of the guardian of a straitened Exchequer. The increase in the consumption of tobacco since 1922-23, the first year when the Irish Free State left our fiscal system, has amounted to some 9,000,000 lb., and the present rate of duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been unaltered since 1918. So far as beer is concerned, having regard to the increases in the duty in recent years, being now about £4 per standard barrel, compared with a duty of 7s. 9d. per standard barrel prior to the war, it seems unlikely that the Chancellor will increase the rate, but he is likely to grasp at the £5 millions which may be within his reach by further reducing the period of credit for payment which is now allowed to brewers. With the constantly falling revenue from spirits it is exceedingly unlikely that any increase in the rate of duty will be ventured upon. Indeed, it is more than likely that if circumstances allowed the Chancellor would be disposed to reduce the duty, if only as a fiscal expedient, as it is clear that the point at which a maximum return from the duty can be looked for has already been passed. As it is, some relief might be given to those interested in the spirit industry, and more especially the makers of the better type of perfumes, by the imposition of a duty upon articles which displace the more expensive ethyl alcohol in the production of perfumes. Another article subject to a duty of customs which it would be surprising if it escaped attention is tea. The duty on this, which during the period of the war was 1s. per lb., was reduced to 8d. in 1922, and further reduced to 4d. in 1924. On the other hand, since the reduction to 8d. per lb. the consumption has gone up by no less than 26,000,000 lb. per annum, while the return from tea to the revenue has been nearly halved. Should Mr. Churchill turn in his need to tea he will no doubt account it as a singularly fortunate coincidence that just a week or so ago a French doctor delivered an address before the French Academy of Medicine on the vice of "théisme" as illustrated by the excessive drinking of tea by Moors of Tunis. Our Chancellors are so often pressed to clothe themselves in the robe of the social reformer that it is conceivable Mr. Churchill may seize this opportunity

of getting revenue and reforming the tastes of the taxpayers at the same time. Two other articles of special interest to our readers may be referred to. The omens point to the taxation on wine being increased. This must, of course, be a matter of concern to chemists who trade in medicated wines, especially as rumour has it that the fairly heavy wines—ports and sheries—will receive special attention, and these are just the wines in which chemists and druggists are interested. Salvation may, however, be found in the fact that it is precisely wines of the port and sherry class that are imported by us from the Dominions, and reasons of Imperial policy may be found to stand in the way of the imposition of a tax which would penalise an article of Empire growth. The other article to which we refer as subject to some risk of increased taxation is patent medicine, which is now liable to stamp duty. We would not in ordinary circumstances look for any increase in these duties, as the duties on patent medicines were doubled as a war tax in 1915, and have been continued in successive Finance Acts since that year as yearly taxes. In normal times this method of levying the tax might be looked upon as indicating the intention to treat them as purely temporary. However, in the present state of the Exchequer their abandonment is hardly to be looked for. On the contrary, some attempt may be made to obtain an increased yield from them, probably by widening their scope, rather than increasing the rates of charge.

Bismuth Again Declines

THE reduction of 2s. per lb. in the price of bismuth metal, as announced by the Convention on April 1, does not altogether come as a surprise, as the competition of "outside" parcels had been disturbing the market at least since the beginning of 1927, and this was indicated in our issue of January 8. The price is now 8s. per lb. ex London warehouse for lots of at least five cwt. It is now well over a year that the reduction was made of 2s. 6d. from the "record" official figure of 12s. 6d. per lb., which was enforced on December 1, 1925. This figure was considered unduly inflated by the trade, as emphasised by the views contained in our issue of December 19, 1925 (pp. 869-70), where it was pointed out that the inflation and the consequent advances in bismuth salts was a matter of serious concern, which caused inquiries to be made by the Ministry of Health. This presumably accounted for the fact that the "pegged" price of 12s. 6d. was only retained for a period of just over three months. The cut made last week by the Bismuth Association probably means that the 10s. price which was in force for nearly a year somewhat interfered with the progress of a full normal demand, and that under gradually increasing competition from outside sources controlled stocks have shown a tendency to accumulate. The current price is admittedly much more reasonable, and this may help in guarding against the possibility of an unwieldy accumulation, as happened in 1924, when successive sharp reductions became inevitable, the price declining to 5s. per lb. At this level buying was considerably stimulated, and after a few months resulted in the Convention limit being raised again to 7s. 6d. per lb. To what extent the course of the market within the last three years or so was swayed by the law of supply and demand (in spite of the arbitrary control exercised by the Association) is indicated by the table given below of the official changes over that period:—

1924.	London price, January to July, 10s. per lb.
1924.	August.—A reduction of 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.
1924.	November.—A reduction of 1s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.
1924.	December.—A reduction of 1s. to 5s. per lb.
1925.	March.—An increase of 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.
1925.	June.—An increase of 2s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

1925. December 1.—An increase of 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

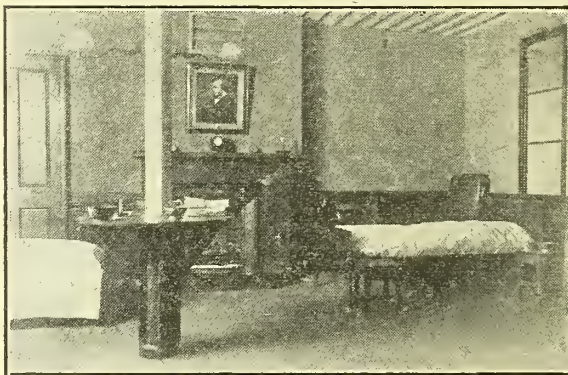
1926. March 5.—A reduction of 2s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

1927. April 1.—A reduction of 2s. to 8s. per lb.

Market stability at least over a fair period should now be ensured, and as will be seen from our Trade Report, makers of bismuth salts have been able to make a corresponding reduction, particularly on carbonate and subnitrate. Undoubtedly the suspicion of a falling market has led to makers taking certain precautions in order to minimise their risks as far as possible, either by reducing old stocks or keeping down new purchases of metal. This policy was undoubtedly pursued since the earlier part of last year, when action was taken by the Association to correct their aggressive tactics, and caution may be expected to be adhered to in the light of past experience, inasmuch as, apart from the well sustained, if not enlarged output, in Bolivia (the chief producing country), there is no doubt about resources in various other countries being quietly developed under a fully remunerative selling price. Imports into this country from Bolivia have taken place on a large scale over a long period, this referring to raw material, such as ores and concentrates, and also to metallic bismuth. The most important producers there are the Aramayo Company, and the Llallagua mines, where bismuth is largely turned out as a by-product. The Bolivian resources are said to be capable of a further considerable expansion. Germany used to be an important producer a long while ago, and even now her production is still considerable, while Spain is also a notable contributor, and good-sized quantities have lately been coming forward to this side from these two sources, and also from other Continental countries, including Belgium and even Scandinavia. Production in South America, and in the United States is apparently well under control, under the lead of the Bismuth Association, consisting of a combination of refiners in this country, with a working understanding with the two largest American smelting and refining interests who control the outlet and the selling price of bismuth in the United States. London and New York are the two chief selling centres, and it is understood that the New York quotation corresponds with the London "pegged" price, while making allowance for the import costs and the current American import duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The United States is the largest producer of metallic bismuth outside of Bolivia, her output being chiefly secured from lead smelting in the Western States, and also in Mexico. American consumption, however, is very large, and accounts for the fact that frequently large quantities have to be drawn from this side in order to fill gaps over the spring and summer—the usually most active periods of the year. While the world's consumption may be expected to continue at a more or less progressive rate, there is reason to believe that ample opportunities are afforded to producers to keep pace with it. Good resources are in existence in China, but operations there are at present handicapped by internal troubles. Production in Canada is considered rather more promising, but the industry there is still in its infancy, while official returns issued recently indicated an output of 6,440 lb. for the first half of last year. The development of mineral resources in Western Canada within the last few years in connection with the smelting of lead, gold and silver has been so rapid that a great deal more interest is now shown there in the utilisation of various by-products, including bismuth.

Lister Centenary

THE Lister centenary celebrations, which commenced in Glasgow on April 1 and in London on April 4, have been fully reported in the lay Press. They include a reception by the King; services in Westminster Abbey, Glasgow Cathedral and St. Peter's Church, Upton Cross; addresses on some of the aspects of Lister's work; and social functions. A brief account of Lister's career was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, II, 1925, p. 103: it will therefore suffice to indicate that his pioneer work in linking Pasteur's research on fermentation with the "surgical fever" which in 1865 was still an apparently permanent difficulty in hospital practice created a new industry by calling for antiseptic dressings. Working first with a sample of carbolic acid obtained from Dr. Anderson, the Glasgow University professor of chemistry, he quickly showed the practicability of operations that



THE RECONSTRUCTED LISTER WARD

(Photograph copyright of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum)

had previously involved the almost certain death of the patients, and eventually evolved the condition of scientific cleanliness known as asepsis.

WELLCOME MUSEUM EXHIBIT

An exhibition of Lister relics has been arranged in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore Street, W.1, in connection with the centenary celebrations, and remains on view for the next few weeks. The most spectacular feature is, perhaps, the reconstructed section of the Lister ward from the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The original furniture of the ward is in its place, with gas jets, candle, coal fire in open grate, and other unhygienic features. In an adjoining wall-case is a black frock coat realistically splashed with blood and made to serve as a carrier for short lengths of thread thrust through one of the buttonholes. Close at hand stands a full-length bath, also from Glasgow, constructed so as to retain its heat for a considerable time, with the object of bathing several patients in succession. The majority of the exhibits are assembled in the Hall of Statuary. One of the cases contains microscopes used by Lister and designed by his father, Joseph Jackson Lister, F.R.S. The honorary membership diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society hangs on one of the walls, and there is a comprehensive display of apparatus used in the first experiments in the antiseptic treatment of wounds. Other features of a remarkable collection are medals, photographs, books and—possibly most interesting of all—Lister's box of chemicals used in his early studies.

THE FUTURE OF HAIR TONICS.—"The present generation of young women will certainly go bald," said Dr. Leonard Williams, in a lecture delivered recently in London. "Most women are now shingled, and they wear tight hats like men, with the result that when they get to the age of about thirty or forty they will find their hair falling out. They will go to a hair specialist and get a bottle of hair tonic, but it will not make the slightest difference."

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

DICKIN, J. R., and ROLLESTON, G. E., Vroncysyllte, Llangollen, Denbigh, soap manufacturers, under the style of Rolleston & Co.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Great Britain

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 6, Mr. F. E. Bilson (President) in the chair. All the members were present.

DEATHS

The President referred to the deaths during the month of three eminent scientists, one of whom was an honorary member of the Society. They were Professor Arthur W. Crossley, Professor Ira Remsen and Dr. Frederick B. Power. Professor Crossley was professor of physics and chemistry in the School from 1904 to 1914, delivering the Inaugural Sessional Address in 1904, on "Pharmacy as an Applied Science and as a Profession," which helped to lay the foundations of the degree in pharmacy at the University of London. The work which he carried out in the Society's Research Laboratories made many substantial additions to chemical knowledge. Professor Ira Remsen, after graduating in medicine, devoted his energies to chemistry; he was an author of a standard textbook on organic chemistry and is known for his research work, including the syntheses of piperic acid and saccharin. He founded "The American Chemical Journal" in 1879. Professor Remsen was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Dr. Frederick B. Power, whose death occurred on March 30, was by early training a pharmacist, but would best be remembered by British pharmacists as director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. [See p. 437.—EDITOR.]

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Forty-nine persons were elected members of the Society and fifty-six as student-associates. Four persons were restored to the Register, and a number of persons to the Society. The registrar reported that 54 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL AND AUDITORS

The secretary reported that sixteen nominations had been received for the seven seats on the Council becoming vacant in May, and stated that they had all signified their willingness to accept office if elected. The names were as follows:—

Barrs, Percy, London	Jack, James, Arbroath
Clague, Thomas Maltby, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Keall, John, London
Comyns, John, Carshalton	Lloyd, Henry Morgan, Merthyr
Edmonds, Frederick George, London	McNeal, James Fallows, Northwood
Ellis, Stephen Harold	Neathercoat, Ernest Tom, Weybridge
Theodore, Abergavenny	Sargeant, Frederick Pilkington, Leeds
Freke, Alice, London	Slade, Ernest Leslie, Surbiton
Guthrie, Thomas, Glasgow	
Hardy, Thomas, Maryport	
Hayball, Edward Tom, Hove	

Mr. HUMPHREY asked if any of those nominated had declined to accept.

The SECRETARY: No.

Mr. HUMPHREY: That is interesting and unusual.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the secretary of the Imperial Social Hygiene Council calling attention to the Third Imperial Congress, to be held at Caxton Hall from Oct. 3 to Oct. 7, and inviting the Society to send delegates. The three representatives of the Council (the President, Mr. Parry and Mr. Rowsell) were reappointed.

A letter was read from the University of London with reference to the proposed readership in pharmaceutical chemistry and asking the Society to appoint four delegates to act with representatives of the University to make a selection. The President, Messrs. White and Peck and the secretary were appointed.

The secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Federation (Dr. J. J. Hofman) sent a formal communi-

cation regarding the admission of former enemy societies and others to the Federation.

Mr. WHITE said the letter really represented the termination of the period of exclusion of former enemies of this country from participation in international pharmacy. The position was discussed in Paris last year, when it was felt that some regard should be shown to France and Belgium.

Mr. HINES expressed the hope that the letter which the Society sent in reply to Dr. Hofman's letter would be marked by cordiality.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Straits Pharmaceutical Association, 23 Battery Road, Singapore, S.S., enclosing a draft for the sum of £25 from the members of this Association as a contribution to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund, and "trusting this will be an aid to the betterment of the status of the pharmacist."

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee showed that the High School for Girls, Gloucester, had been recognised for the purposes of the Preliminary Scientific examination. The Committee recommended that an educational meeting, on the lines of that held at Leicester last year, should be held at Brighton in June, and that invitations be sent to those invited to the Leicester meeting, together with a request for subjects for discussion.

Mr. WHITE, commenting on the report, said that the difficulty was to find room for the meeting in the timetable, but they were trying to see if it was possible to give it a permanent place in the Conference proceedings.

The VICE-PRESIDENT referred to the time of the meeting, saying it was difficult for people coming from a distance, such as Aberdeen, to attend. He asked whether it would be possible to consult those interested all over the country with regard to a suitable time.

Mr. WHITE replied that it was really very difficult to arrange the meeting at all, and at present the meeting was purely an experiment.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that ten applications had been considered, and grants made ranging from £10 to £30. The following special contributions were announced:—West Ham Association, £25; Ealing Association, £10; J. Fyfe, £3 3s.; Portsmouth Association, £10 3s.; Druce & Co., £2 10s.; London Chemists' Golfing Society, £3 3s.; Blackburn Branch, £1 13s.; Southampton Chemists' Social and Athletic Club, £1 5s.; W. Browne, 18s. 9d.; Wolverhampton Association, £17; Derby Branch, £5; Bedfordshire Branch, £3 3s.; Preston Branch, £3 1s. 9d.; R. E. Gibbins, £1 2s. 4d.; Somerset Branch, £3 3s.; Alex. Walker, 18s. 6d.; Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, £8; C. W. Higgins, £1; Ealing Association, £11 1s. 8d. *Legacy*.—Chas. A. Johnstone, £100. *Orphan Fund*.—West Ham Association, £25; Portsmouth Association, £2 2s.

Mr. SIMMONS, commenting on the list, said that at a meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the previous afternoon, it was discovered that although there was an increase of 550 subscribing members over the corresponding period of last year, there was actually a reduction in subscriptions of £30. This might be due to the special appeal now being made for the Parliamentary Fund, but he hoped that the claims of the Benevolent Fund would not be forgotten. He mentioned with gratification the fact that West Ham, which had only a relatively small membership, had already given £50. He had with him the report of the Cardiff collection scheme, as a result of which £60 2s. had been received, being an increase of £9. Practically the whole of this sum had been paid in instalments of either 13s. or 26s. per head, and this pointed to a regular weekly contribution. He was writing to Cardiff for further particulars, so that details of so admirable and successful a scheme might be brought to the notice of other branches. If the scheme applied to the length and breadth of the country there would be a magnificent return to the Fund. Certain important functions had been held over on account of the Parliamentary Fund until the autumn.

Mr. GUTHRIE said he would like to supplement what Mr. Simmons had said. It applied to the first quarter of the year. He was not sure whether Mr. Simmons was on safe ground in attributing the falling off in subscriptions to the Parliamentary Fund. For last year, when the Parliamentary Fund was not in question, the subscriptions for the whole year only increased by £22 over the year before, which was a very bad year, concurrent with an increase in the number of subscribers. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that during the month three applications had been dealt with, and two grants of £30 and one of £26 had been made. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £38 0s. 5d., amounted to £13,201 13s. 7d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £4,387 8s. 6d.; examination fees, £6,920 11s.; registration fees, £130 4s.; restoration fees, £4 4s.; certificates of qualification, £1 5s.; Pharmacological Laboratories, £26 5s.; penalties, £63 14s.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £1,379 7s. 9d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associates' subscriptions, £25 14s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £28 19s. 1d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £25 10s. 9d.; Registers, £41 4s.; "Year-Book," £15 14s. 6d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £90 13s. 6d.; interest on investments, £22 10s. 7d.; sundries, 7s. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £4,326 7s. 2d., and £8,850 had been transferred to deposit account, leaving a balance of £25 6s. 5d. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £19 3s. 2d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £26 14s. 8d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £16 11s. 6d.; Orphan Fund, £40 11s. 5d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £5,762 1s. 3d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £1,038 8s. 9d. be approved. The Committee recommended that the amount of £253 0s. 2d. now appearing in "Unappropriated Subscriptions, etc., Account" be transferred to the accumulated fund of the general fund. The report was adopted.

ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee made reference to the question of a catalogue for the library. It stated that the librarian had reported that a manuscript draft of a revised catalogue was now prepared. The Committee found that when the last edition was issued, in 1911, 1,000 copies were printed at a cost of £157. Each copy cost 3s. 1d., and was sold for 1s. 6d.; of the 1,000 copies 220 remain in stock. The Committee had received estimates for printing the new catalogue, and found that the lowest price was equivalent to 6s. 9d. a copy. The Committee did not anticipate that there would be any large demand for a catalogue, and they did not recommend that a new edition be published.

Mr. WHITE said the cost of the catalogue was large compared with the small demand, and recommended that it should not be printed. Inquiries at various institutions showed that there was generally only a card index available.

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that a list printed in the "Journal" from time to time would meet the case. The report was adopted.

This was all the public business.

North British Branch

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 25. Mr. W. G. McNab in the chair. There were present: Mr. F. E. Bilson (President), Mr. Linstead (secretary), and Messrs. Arthur Bennett, Fisher, Forbes, Guthrie, Harley, T. McKenzie, McMillan, McNab, McVittae, Meldrum, Milne, Simpson and Stewart. The chairman gave a cordial welcome to the President, Mr. F. E. Bilson, whom they were delighted to see. They were also pleased to have with them the secretary of the

Society, Mr. Linstead. He then made sympathetic references to the losses sustained by the death of Mr. A. J. Clark, Mr. J. R. Reith, Mr. Alex. McCutcheon, Mr. W. Allan, and Mr. Robert Aitken. Among the matters dealt with were the following:—

EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION

Mr. ARTHUR, Convener of the Education Committee, said the Council had forwarded the report of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales on the suggestions which had been forwarded to the Council with regard to the examinations. The first point was with reference to a recommendation that organic chemistry should be reintroduced into the Preliminary Scientific examination. On that point the Board of Examiners for England and Wales was in agreement with the view of the Executive, which he understood was also the view of the Board of Examiners for Scotland. On the other two points of the resolutions which they had forwarded the Board of Examiners in the South did not agree. He referred to the proposal that instead of closing the door against the possibility of a student who had passed the Chemist and Druggist examination subsequent to October 1926 proceeding to take the former Major examination, this barrier should be meantime suspended to give an opportunity to students who had entered on a qualifying course which had in view the pharmaceutical chemist qualification under the former Major examination. He did not understand the argument that Major students should take a university training, as the places recognised were not invariably of university standard, and so far no university in Scotland had been approved for such training. The view in Scotland was that the whole matter should be reconsidered and readjusted so that there might be a way of providing a pharmaceutical qualification, and yet the way kept open for the comparatively few who might wish to proceed to a university degree.

SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE

The resident secretary explained that he had seen the officials of the Scottish Education Department, who stated that these certificates were not approved by the department. It appeared to be a matter of difference between the Scottish Education Department and certain headmasters, and they could only await any settlement that might be reached. Meantime the Council were not in a position to accept these School Intermediate certificates.

ARTICLES OF PUPILAGE OR INDENTURE

The resident secretary explained that a question had been raised by a Scottish solicitor as to the terms of the articles of pupillage or indenture. The difficulty arose from a different legal meaning of certain words in Scottish law as distinguished from English law. The word "pupil" had a different significance, and the legal word in Scotland was "apprentice." There were other details which might require adjustment. The Council had referred the question to the Society's solicitors in Scotland, who had drafted a suggested modification which had been forwarded to the Council for consideration. With regard to indentures which had already been entered into and duly signed, it was not anticipated that there would be any difficulty. The indenture was, after all, an agreement between parties, and quite sufficient.

RECOGNITION AND INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

It was reported that since last meeting the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, had been inspected and a favourable report sent to the Council. The inspection of the Technical College, Dundee, the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, in connection with courses for the new pharmaceutical chemist qualification and the university degree in pharmacy had been arranged, but had not yet been reported to the Council.

Mr. Linstead said he was surprised to hear of slamming the door. The Council had considered this whole matter very fully, and had also had discussions with the board of examiners, and there were very strong reasons indeed for the course which they had adopted. It was necessary to eliminate as far as possible all personal

(Continued on p. 446)

Financial Statements

General Fund Accounts

Expenditure (two years compared)

	1925			1926		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—						
Stipend of Professor	900	0	0	900	0	0
Lecturers, Demonstrators, etc. (including £250 for Clerical Assistance)	2,900	16	8	2,781	3	4
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Specimens, Medals, Certificates, Printing and Sundries	862	18	8	1,012	18	10
Proportion of Rates and Taxes	281	6	4	301	15	10
Proportion of Cost: Coal, Lighting, Heating, etc.	133	18	8	144	10	2
[Totals:—1925, £5,079 0s. 7d.; 1926, £5,140 8s. 2d.]						
Pharmacological Laboratories ..	17	5	6	2,586	11	5
Law Costs	1,248	18	2	1,940	15	4
Registration Department:—						
Major and Minor Examinations: Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—						
England and Wales	3,104	16	10	3,460	2	5
Scotland	791	15	5	1,086	7	11
Refreshments—						
England and Wales	261	9	1	271	18	6
Scotland	56	9	3	89	2	0
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing and Sundries—						
England and Wales	1,094	1	1	920	5	10
Scotland	226	11	4	248	12	2
Certificates of Death	23	8	5	25	1	8
Register of Chemists and Druggists	302	13	0	351	13	11
[Totals:—1925, £5,861 4s. 5d.; 1926, £6,453 4s. 5d.]						
Education:—						
Cost of conducting Prize and Scholarship Examinations ..	13	3	10	102	6	0
Medals and Certificates—Council and Herbarium Competitions	14	16	0	13	1	6
Inspection of Schools of Pharmacy	31	17	4	69	18	7
Evening Meetings	40	3	6	27	1	1
[Totals:—1925, £100 0s. 8d.; 1926, £212 7s. 2d.]						
"Pharmaceutical Journal":—						
Expenditure less Income	6,125	7	10	7,003	12	3
Postage	2,972	12	11	2,949	11	9
[Totals:—1925, £9,098 0s. 9d.; 1926, £9,953 4s.]						
British Pharmaceutical Codex ..	417	0	0	302	11	5
Pharmaceutical Press Publications	132	4	9	161	2	8
Pharmaceutical Pocket Book ..	699	4	9	205	16	0
Year-Book	716	18	1	541	13	0
North British Branch:—						
Resident Secretary and Clerks' Salaries	957	4	2	1,142	11	8
Taxes and Insurance	144	2	7	140	16	5
Members of Executive—						
Travelling Expenses, etc. ..	123	9	7	132	2	6
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, etc.	760	6	10	768	6	8
[Totals:—1925, £1,985 3s. 2d.; 1926, £2,187 17s. 3d.]						
Head Office Expenses:—						
Museum—						
Emeritus Curator's Salary ..	250	0	0	250	0	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, etc.	214	16	11	211	11	6
Library—						
Salary	258	6	8	283	6	8
Purchase and Binding of Books, etc.	194	7	11	205	14	0
House—						
House Servants' Wages	796	5	7	789	17	7
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance, including Premium on Lease Redemption Policies	1,125	5	5	1,207	3	6
Repairs, Electric Service and Fittings	506	17	0	555	12	11
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, and Cleaning Material	535	15	11	578	0	7
Central Heating Installation	487	9	1	0	0	0
Branch Organisation Fund ..	2,300	0	0	2,500	0	0

	1925			1926		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Head Office Expenses (cont.):—						
British Pharmaceutical Conference	181	14	9	219	13	11
General—						
Salaries of Secretary and Clerical Staff (less £250 charged to School) ..	3,449	19	8	3,498	7	6
Stationery, Printing, Office Expenses and Carriage ..	1,040	1	3	1,091	12	6
Postage	360	10	3	494	11	8
Telephone	43	2	8	45	11	1
Fee to Chartered Accountants	125	0	0	125	0	0
Members of Council Travelling Expenses, etc. ..	1,335	17	10	1,331	9	6
[Totals:—1925, £13,205 10s. 11d.; 1926, £13,387 12s. 11d.]						
Transfer to Building Fund ..	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
League of Ex-Servico Pharmacists	288	14	10	386	7	9
New By-Laws	496	18	11	0	0	0
Pensions	700	0	0	700	0	0
Federation of Medical and Allied Societies	10	10	0	10	10	0
Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique	123	14	11	42	12	0
Scientific Exhibit, British Empire Exhibition	50	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Dinner	0	0	0	54	4	2
Sundries	0	0	0	8	5	0
Balance added to Accumulated Fund	4,692	11	3	2,697	16	10
£44,923 1 8 £51,972 19 6						

Income (two years compared)

	1925			1926		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Fees	2,128	1	8	1,118	3	2
Board of Education Grant ..	757	0	0	357	4	0
Examination Fees:—						
Qualifying Examination ..	15,228	4	0	21,615	6	0
Major Examination	140	16	0	204	17	0
Registration Fees:—						
Apprentices or Students ..	4,302	18	0	5,067	6	0
Chemists and Druggists ..	71	8	0	29	8	0
Restoration Fees	44	2	0	56	14	0
Certificates of Qualification ..	16	0	0	15	12	0
Sale of Register of Chemists and Druggists	152	4	6	106	19	9
[Totals:—1925, £19,955 12s. 6d.; 1926, £27,096 2s. 9d.]						
British Pharmaceutical Codex ..	916	1	4	1,949	9	1
Pharmaceutical Press Publications	22	8	2	183	10	0
Pharmaceutical Pocket Book ..	577	10	1	392	14	11
Year-Book	62	2	10	68	2	5
Subscriptions:—						
Members	17,608	4	9	18,403	17	6
Student-Associates	991	14	6	1,032	13	6
Life Compositions	180	12	0	156	14	3
Corresponding Members of B.P.C.	79	5	6	65	2	0
[Totals:—1925, £18,859 16s. 9d.; 1926, £19,658 7s. 3d.]						
Interest on Investments:—						
Dividend on 4% Funding Stock	982	9	10	1,251	8	10
Dividend on 5% War Stock ..	575	9	6	575	9	6
Dividend on Port of London Authority Stock	65	2	2	66	9	11
Dividend on Water Board Stock	44	4	4	45	1	2
Interest on Deposit at Bank ..	215	13	0	280	7	3
£1,882 18 10 £2,218 16 8						
Less Income Tax on War Stock and Deposit Interest ..	140	0	0	158	4	0
£1,742 18 10 £2,060 12 8						
Net Rent of 6 and 7 Paddington Green	436	11	3	440	0	0
Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square	249	15	0	252	0	0
£2,429 5 1 £2,752 12 8						
Less Contributions to Staff Provident Funds and Superannuation	784	16	9	1,603	6	9
£1,644 8 4 £1,149 5 11						
£44,923 1 8 £51,972 19 6						

The balance sheet of the General Fund and the accounts of the Building Fund, Branch Organisation Fund, Benevolent Fund, War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, Supplementary Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, Waterall Legacy, and Scholarship and Prize Funds are also given.

considerations or individual cases of hardship which might loom so much as to obscure the view and impede a scheme designed for the general benefit of pharmacy. The question of contract between a student and the Society was one which had been very thoroughly examined, both by the Council of the Society and by the Privy Council. It had been definitely raised by a registered chemist communicating with the Privy Council. It obviously raised a very large question affecting every registered chemist, and, after most careful examination, the Privy Council had come to the conclusion that the Council of the Society could competently adopt the scheme authorised by the by-laws. The difficulty about the present Major examination was that it was neither one thing nor another. It was not sufficient, say, from the point of view of chemistry as a qualification for the higher branches of pharmacy, and it had no value as a qualification for those engaged in the ordinary practice of pharmacy. The policy of the Council was to have a qualification appropriate for keeping open shop and raising the standard of the examination for that qualification to something approaching the present Major examination. Over and above that it was of advantage to have a qualification somewhat on the standard of a university degree which would be useful for those taking up higher branches of pharmaceutical work, say, in connection with hospitals or manufacturing laboratories. It had been said that the Major examination might be on a lower standard than the Degree examination, but he was of opinion that that view was wrong. He thought the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was a sufficiently important body to have its higher qualification on a level with that of any other body, university or not.

Mr. T. McKenzie said on the other remaining point—namely, a suggestion that matriculation standard should be fixed as a minimum requirement for registration as a student, his feeling was that it was premature to adopt such a recommendation. So far as Scotland was concerned, at least, it was necessary to retain the present standard.

This view was concurred in by the Executive.

Branch Meetings

Birkenhead.—A meeting of the Birkenhead Branch was held recently. Owing to indisposition of the chairman, Mr. B. J. Cooper presided. An interesting address on *Manufacturing Pharmacy*, illustrated by a series of lantern slides, was given by J. F. Simon, of Leeds, who dealt particularly with the various types of machinery which saved so much hand labour in the making of galenical preparations. Mr. Stephen Jones proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Simon and Mrs. Grant on behalf of the ladies present seconded.

Birmingham.—A meeting of the Birmingham Branch was held on March 30 to support and explain the special parliamentary fund appeal. Mr. E. C. Bennison (chairman) presided, and the speakers were Messrs. L. M. Parry and A. H. Jenkin (members of Council), Messrs. A. E. Young (chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union) and H. M. Tranmer and H. H. Marshall (members of the Executive). The speakers dealt with the past parliamentary experiences of pharmacy, the advantages which had resulted from representation of pharmaceutical interests in the House, and the necessity of representation when the legislation from the report of the departmental committee now sitting is entered upon. Various questions were put by members and replied to, and a vote of thanks to the speakers was accorded on the proposal of Mr. Foden, seconded by Mr. Councillor Poole.

Bolton.—A meeting of the Bolton Branch was held on March 24, Mr. F. Brindle in the chair. Mr. F. Wokes, Ph.C., of Liverpool, gave an interesting address on *Biochemistry and Pharmacy*. He dealt with recent pharmaceutical research, physiological testing of drugs and vitamin assay. Numerous questions were asked, and at the close a vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker.

Bromley.—The West Kent Branch held a meeting on March 22, at which the chairman (Mr. R. C. Davenport) introduced the speaker, Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., who

gave a description of the separation of *Radium from its Ores*. Experiments were made in passing the rays through cardboard, wood, a book, iron and a copper coin, the lecturer explaining the nature of the rays and describing their analysis.

Leamington.—A meeting of the Warwickshire Branch was held recently, Mr. Hutton in the chair, when Mr. Frank Browne addressed the meeting on *Pharmaceutical Representation*. A resolution was afterwards passed to support the Pharmaceutical Society in its endeavour to secure Parliamentary representation. The following officers were then appointed:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. Hutton; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. L. Nundy; *Secretary*, Mr. C. Davis.

Preston.—A meeting of the Preston Branch was held on March 23, Mr. S. R. P. Fisher in the chair. About eighty members and students gathered from the various branches in the district to hear Mr. Bilson (President) and Mr. Hardy, member of Council. Mr. Bilson gave an account of the activities of the Society, indicating how the status of pharmacists has been improved as a result of the policy of the Council in connection with education. He also commented on the difficulties now lying before pharmacy and needing the support and co-operation of every chemist. Mr. Hardy spoke on the Parliamentary fund appealing for support. He also called attention to the Benevolent fund. A collection for the Benevolent fund amounted to £3 1s. 9d.

Southampton.—The annual meeting of the Southampton Branch was held on March 30, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. H. Jewell; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. Martin; *Secretary*, Mr. A. H. French; *Auditors*, Mr. H. R. H. Hussey and Mr. R. J. Leigh. The chairman, Mr. Jewell, addressed the meeting on the Parliamentary Fund campaign, appealing to members to respond as generously as possible.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 9, 1927.)

- "KACETIN"; for medicine. (3). By M. Greenbat, 36 Kernington Road, London, S.E.1. 477,290.
- Arrow-shaped device with fantastic head; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Chemisch-Pharmazeutische Aktiengesellschaft Bad Homburg, 45 Dorotheenstrasse, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe, Germany. 477,503.
- "GENO"; for lenses, etc. (8). By The General Optical Co., 120 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 473,814. (Associated.)
- "HARLENE"; for hair wavers, etc. (13). By Edwards Harlene, Ltd., 20 Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C.1. 476,533. (Associated.)
- "BRESTOLAC"; for humanised milk powder (42). By The West Surrey Central Dairy Co., Ltd., 80 North Street, Guildford. 475,866. (Associated.)
- "SASFERRI," "SASFERRIC," and "SUNKIST"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By T. & R. Smith, Water Street, Chorley, Lancs. 477,122/123. (Associated.) 477,124.
- "HOPSADE"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By R. A. Barratt & Co., Ltd., Berkeley Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. 477,219.
- "NEWALL CORDON-SPECIALE" on label device (wording disclaimed); for a beverage prepared from maté (44). By E. & F. Newall, Ltd., 10 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.3. 474,107.
- "PIXAVON"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lingner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft, 2 & 4 Nossenerstrasse, Dresden. 476,804/805. (Associated.)
- "BLUE SEAL"; for toilet petroleum jelly (48). By Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Con., 17 State Street, New York, U.S.A. 474,892. (Associated.)
- "L'OREAL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Schueller, 7 bis, Rue du Louvre, Paris. 476,691. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," March 16, 1927.)

- "NAP"; for fly papers (2). By Masters & Andren, Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. 474,269.
- "CODILAX"; for chemicals (2). By Scedolin Co., Ltd., Hope's Wharf, 21 Lower Mall, Hammersmith, London, W.6. 475,470.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 7.

THERE is no change in business conditions to report, and none is looked for until after the Easter holidays and the disposal of the Budget. Depression has been caused in Mincing Lane this week by the financial difficulties of one of the largest and best known Japanese houses, the news in regard to which has created an unsettled feeling in most of the market sections. In crude drugs the changes include a further advance in cod-liver oil, the actual production of which is considerably behind that of last year at this period. The ipecacuanha position is less stringent, and prices are the turn easier. Ergot is cheaper on spot for Russian or Polish. Spanish is scarce. Dalmatian insect flowers are dearer in view of the appreciation in lira, and this also applies to Italian produce generally. Cape aloes and buchu are easier. Morocco coriander seed is scarce and dearer. Dutch caraway is easier. Senega is cheaper in London than New York, and this may lead to re-exports to that centre. Among pharmaceutical chemicals the tone continues steady. Mercurials have advanced a further 6d. per lb.; on the other hand several of the salts of bismuth are cheaper following a reduction in metal. B.P. potash permanganate is firmer; phenacetin and aspirin are in brisk demand. Among industrial chemicals a moderate volume of business has been done; commercial potassium permanganate is dearer, and cream of tartar shows a further advance. Caustic potash has been advanced 30s. per ton by the Convention. In coal tar products carbolic acid is firm and dearer; cresylic acid is firmer. Toluol is lower. Among the fixed oils further reductions in prices are reported on a dull market. Castor, palm, and petroleum are lower; rape is easier, while Hankow wood oil is much higher; turpentine on balance is steady. Among the essential oils, lemon, bergamot and orange are dearer following the advance in value of the lira. Penang patchouli is firmer. Peppermint oils are dull and on the easy side, with forward sales of American at cheaper rates.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil (Fr.)	Anise, star, oil	Acid oils	Benzol
Bergamot oil	(c.i.f.)	Aloes (Cape)	Bismuth salts
Carbolic acid	Cream of tartar	Buchu	Castor oil
cryst.	Cresylic acid	Cananga oil	(British)
Caustic potash	Croton chloral	Caraway seed	Coconut oil
Cod-liver oil	hydrate	Cocoa butter	(deod.)
Coriander seed	Patchouli oil	Ergot	Lactic acid
(Mor.)	Rosemary oil	Ginger	(tech.)
Insect flowers		Ipecacuanha	Milk-sugar
(Dalmatian)		Peppermint oil	(Dutch)
Lemon oil		Petroleum	Palm oils
Mercurial salts		jellies	Petitgrain oil
Potassium		Pimento	(Para.)
permanganate		Rape oil	Petroleum
Senega (c.i.f.)		Sodium acetate	Shellac
Spike oil (Sp.)			Toluol
Thyme oil			Wax, paraffin
Wood oil			and scale
(Hankow)			

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, April 6.—Business is fair. Curaçao aloes has advanced to 12½c. per lb., and senega to 88c. (an advance of 4c.). Copaiba is dearer at 57c. per lb., and Oregon balsam of fir has advanced to \$2.00 per U.S. gallon. Peppermint oil, in tins, has declined to \$4.00 per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla to 35c. Balsam peru is cheaper at \$1.65. Bismuth salts are lower: subnitrate is \$2.20 per lb.; subgallate \$2.55, subcarbonate \$2.65, and salicylate \$2.90 per lb. Mercury is now \$118 per flask.

BERGEN, April 7.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 42,900,000, against 36,800,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 49,980 hectolitres, against 60,020 last year. The quotation for finest steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil is 136s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, and market closes firm.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is steady. No. 1 Kobe afloat is quoted at 3s. 5d. per lb., April-May at 3s. 4d., and May-June shipment at 3s. 3½d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is 3s. 10½d., No 1 Yokohama for April-May shipment is 2s. 11d. c.i.f., and spot is 3s. 6d.

ALMOND OIL.—The French makers have advanced the price of sweet B.P. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. English pressers quote 3s. 8d. in one-cwt. lots, and 3s. 10d. for smaller quantities. Crop reports regarding almonds are unfavourable.

ALOES.—Cape is easier, with good hard bright offering at 40s. per cwt., and good seconds at 37s. 6d.

BISMUTH.—The price of the Association was cut last Friday by 2s. to 8s. per lb. for lots not less than five cwt. Outside competition continues, and fair quantities would seem to be obtainable in that direction, while we have heard that Sheffield steel manufacturers were able to secure parcels at slightly under 8s. per lb. net cash.

BUCHU.—Good green round are easier, offering at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; ovals are unchanged at 1s. 3d., and longs offer at 10d. to 1s. as to quantity.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are scarce on the spot, and fully worth 2s. 10d. per lb. for immediate delivery; ¼-oz. tablets are also scarce at 3s. 6d., and for delivery within fourteen days 3s. 5d. is quoted.

CARAWAY SEED is slightly easier, Dutch offering for prompt shipment at 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and for new crop for August-September shipment 41s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For 1926 bark in 10 to 15 ton lots 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for prompt shipment from the Pacific Coast.

CELERY SEED.—As regards the French crop, we understand that erroneous statements have been circulated on several occasions lately by shippers to the effect that this would be from 1,000 to 1,200 tons, but from information received from the Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie we learn that the crop is officially estimated at from 500 to 550 tons. To arrive, about 85s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted, and 90s. to 95s. on the spot.

CLOVES are quiet, Zanzibar offering at 8½d. per lb. on the spot. March-May shipment is offered at 8d. per lb. c.i.f., and April-June shipment at 8¼d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended April 2 were 1,121, and the deliveries 352, leaving a stock of 10,055 bales, against 16,345 bales in 1926, and 11,206 bales in 1925. Up to April 2 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 7,444, against 8,263 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 5,082, against 4,123 last year.

COCOA BUTTER is easier, prime English C.F.R. offering at 1s. 11d. per lb., and other makes at 1s. 10d., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL is again higher in view of the reduced production at Lofoten, and although the catch still remains heavy the yield from livers is remarkably small. The estimated production so far is approximately 10,000 barrels smaller than this time last year, and if this reduction continues, it is likely that still higher prices will be seen in the near future. London agents quote from 135s. to 135s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil, and the market is in strong upward tendency, with sellers reserved.

BERGEN, April 4.—As mentioned in my report of March 28 it appears that the quantity of oil produced (in spite of the favourable catch) will be inferior to that of 1926 owing to the leanness of the livers. The total quantity of cod caught in the Lofotens is the largest for more than 30 years, and the quantity of cod caught in all the Norwegian cod fisheries up to March 26 is the greatest since 1915, when it was 36,000,000 at the corresponding date. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
Mar.	26, 1927	35,000,000	41,819 hectol.	2,904 hectol.
"	27, 1926	30,200,000	48,807 "	5,020 "
"	28, 1925	26,700,000	49,739 "	5,719 "
"	29, 1924	22,200,000	48,421 "	6,457 "
"	23, 1923	24,200,000	49,300 "	6,836 "

The market is firm, and the quotation for 1927 non-freezing, steam-refined quality has advanced to 132s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. The catch was favourable, however, also last week, and the cod fishery at Finmarken began on March 31 with good prospects. (We may add that the future course of prices largely turns on the Finmarken production.—EDITOR.)

CROTON OIL is obtainable on the spot at 3s. 9d. per lb.

ERGOT is quiet and easier, with sellers quoting Russian and/or Polish at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. for parcels now landing, and at 3s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment from Hamburg. Spanish and Portuguese are nominal in the absence of adequate supplies.

GAMBOGE is scarce and wanted, and the supply of good Siam pipe is practically non-existent at the moment.

GINGER.—West Coast African is easier, spot offering at 30s. to 31s. per cwt. as to quantity to arrive; a good business was lately done at about 25s. per cwt. c.i.f., and sellers ask this price for April-May shipment. Fair washed rough Cochin is 52s. per cwt., and brown rough Calicut 60s. Japanese is steady at 57s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Jamaica is easy, with a good supply, all qualities offering at from 77s. 6d. down to 55s. per cwt.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Owing to the appreciation of the lira, Dalmatian are dearer, good closed offering at 98s. per cwt. c.i.f. There is little spot stock available.

IPCACUANHA has become quieter, with an easier tendency. Sellers of Matto Grosso quote 20s. per lb. for single bales. For April-May shipment from Monte Video about 21s. per lb is quoted. Good Minas is 24s., and Cartagena ranges from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. as to quality. This description, however, continues neglected.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—In view of the imminence of the Budget, business so far as regards importers, has been suspended lately, and price is a matter of negotiation, dependent on quantity and quality. Imports into this country last year were valued at about £7,000 (this including K.I. duty), mostly from Germany and U.S.A.

MENTHOL is quite inactive, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at about 17s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Any position to arrive is quoted at 16s. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There was another sharp advance in the early part of this week, and the nearest quotation for actual spot delivery is nominally about £22 per bottle, while we understand that business was done thereat up to £22 10s., less 3 per cent., and this included a parcel of 50 bottles. The aspect of the market is phenomenally stringent, and consumers are apprehensive of further advances owing to the acute scarcity, while the Continental mines have practically nothing to sell for near shipment. Limited sales were made by the Italian mines on f.o.b. terms, ranging up to £21, this even referring to forward shipment. Some producers intimated that they had nothing to offer before June-July. America is a keen buyer, and we have heard of 200 bottles being taken from this side for shipment to New York. The price there rose to \$120 duty-paid, which was actually realised, but has now receded to \$118. Parcels arriving here lately were already sold beforehand.

MYRRH has shown more inquiry lately, and several of the cheap parcels which have hung fire have been sold for export.

PEPPER is dull. Fair black Singapore on the spot is quoted at 10½d. For March-May and April-June shipment 10d. c.i.f. d.w. is quoted. Lampong is 10½d., Tellicherry 11d., and Alleppy 11d. per lb. spot. Sales to arrive include Lampong for August-October at 9½d. c.i.f. White Muntok is 1s. 6½d. spot; January-March and March-May has been sold at 1s. 5½d.; April-June, 1s. 5½d.; and August-October, 1s. 4½d. c.i.f.

PIGMENTO is quiet, spot offering at 7½d. per lb., and sellers of March-April shipment quote 68s. per cwt. c.i.f., being cheaper.

RUBBER has gone extremely quiet, and business is very difficult. Earlier in the week the market was distinctly better, and quite a fair spot business was placed, but this activity was short-lived in consequence of serious financial trouble, which affected all markets. Singapore and New York have both been very quiet. Stocks last week were again reduced by 533 tons, and the London stock now stands at 62,634 tons, against 17,340 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and April, 1s. 8d.; April-June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—There is no improvement to record in business conditions in the market, which remains exceedingly quiet at the following prices:—**ANISE:** Spanish is 49s. and Russian 30s. per cwt. **CANARY SEED** meets with little or no demand; Mazagan is 17s. per cwt. on the spot; good bold Spanish 28s., and small 22s. **CUMIN SEED:** Very little is offering; Morocco is 30s., and Malia is 42s. 6d. per cwt. spot. **CORIANDER SEED** is still very scarce; business has been done at 42s. 6d. on the spot for Morocco, and Russian is quoted at 30s. To come forward, Russian is quoted at 28s. c.i.f. **FENUGREEK SEED:** a little Morocco is offered on the spot at 16s. 6d. per cwt. **DILL SEED** is 22s. per cwt. **HEMPSEED:** Manchurian, 15s. to 16s. spot. **LINSEED:** Mazagan is 20s. 6d. spot. **MUSTARD SEED:** English is 30s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt.

SHELLAC is about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. cheaper on the spot, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 160s. to 162s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 190s. to 290s.; pure button, 210s. to 220s.; and AC cakey, 175s. to 180s. To arrive sellers of TN for March-April shipment quote 150s. c.i.f., and for April-May shipment 152s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid, with buyers at 155s. For delivery the sales include May at 152s. to 160s. 6d.; August, 157s. to 166s.

SENEGA is on the easy side, spot offering at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb. The New York parity is, however, higher than London, that source quoting 85c. (= 3s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f.). To-day, however, our N.Y. cable quotes 88c. It would not be surprising if some of the London stock was re-exported to U.S.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is firmer for arrival, offering at 85s. 6d. c.i.f. for April-May, and 84s. 6d. c.i.f. for May-June shipment, which prices have been paid. Spot is firm at 90s.

Essential Oils

THERE is still only a moderate demand. The Italian lira has improved and prices of Sicilian oils are dearer. Spanish oils are also higher in view of the recent improvement in the peseta. Otherwise price changes are unimportant. Firmer quotations are made for star anise, Penang patchouli and Spanish rosemary. American and Japanese peppermints are easier. Paraguayan petitgrain has also slightly declined.

ANISE (STAR).—Further sales of "Red Ship" have been reported at 2s. 6d. per lb. for tins. Leads are steady at 2s. 9d. on the spot. For shipment, tins and cases or drums are rather dearer at 2s. 1½d. c.i.f. Leads are unchanged at about 2s. 4d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT has advanced at the source to 23s. and 23s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for 38 to 39 l.a. Spot sales are reported at 28s. 6d.

CAMPHOR.—Spot sales of brown have been made at 60s. per cwt. For forward shipment quotations are unchanged at 40s. c.i.f. for white and 50s. c.i.f. for brown.

CANANGA.—Since new arrivals have taken place, there has been less inquiry, and spot offers are on the easy side at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb.

CASSIA has shown some irregularity during the week for forward shipment, but business would probably be done at 6s. 3½d. c.i.f. to arrive. Spot is firm at 7s. per lb for 80 to 85 c.a.

CLOVE.—English distilled has continued active and prices have been steady. The end of the large shipments of the clove crop from Zanzibar is now approaching, and the market there is about ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. above the spot parity. For bulk quantities of oil, for manufacturing, of 90 to 92 per cent. eugenol, from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. is quoted. Druggists' quantities of B.P. oil is 5s. 6d. to 6s.

COPAIBA is very scarce and firm on the spot at 3s. 9d. per lb.

GINGERGRASS is unchanged on the spot at 7s. 6d. per lb. in original pots. For shipment 7s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

JUNIPER BERRY.—There is still considerable irregularity in prices. B.P. oil is offered in some directions at 8s. 6d. per lb., but other holders maintain that genuine oil cannot be sold under 10s. 6d.

LEMON.—The Italian currency has improved by about 5 to 6 per cent., and c.i.f. quotations are correspondingly dearer. Some importers also have been advised by their principals of a much smaller yield from the crop than was expected and a prospect of still higher prices. The lower movement recently reported to 8s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. c.i.f. was attributed to certain shippers who had to cover in. Current quotations are made at from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Californian distilled oil has continued active, and is dearer on the spot at 5s. 6d. for drums.

LIME.—West Indian distilled of direct import is firmly held for 30s. per lb. on the spot; a small lot is obtainable at 28s. Hand-pressed is nominal at 40s.

Lime oil exports during 1926 from the West Indies were as follows:—From Dominica, 33,471 gal.; Grenada, 284 gal.; St. Lucia, 1,661 gal.; Trinidad, 430 gal.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is dearer to arrive at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. c.i.f., which also about represents the spot range. West Indian sweet on the spot is still obtainable at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb., but in view of higher c.i.f. quotations, in some directions, fine quality is held for 8s. 9d. to 9s.

PATCHOULI.—Usual quality Penang is dearer at from 38s. to 40s. per lb. Small sales were reported recently at 35s., with no further sellers at the price. April-May shipment is quoted at 35s. c.i.f., and March-April 37s. 6d. c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is slow of sale at about 5s. per lb. on the spot.

PEPPERMINT.—There is practically nothing doing in American natural, sellers quoting lower rates at from 16s. to 17s. per lb. c.i.f., as to brand. On the spot, business was done last week at 17s. 6d. Japanese oil has buyers at 7s. 6d. for January-March, and April-May sellers at 7s. 6d. Spot is nominal at 7s. 6d.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is slightly easier at 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. in original cases.

PINE OILS are firm on the spot, with *Sylvestris* quoted at 4s. per lb., and *pumilionis* at 9s.

ROSEMARY is firmer at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for fine quality Spanish.

SPEARMINT.—American is unchanged at 18s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for cases and 18s. 9d. for single tins.

SPIKE.—The peseta has improved recently against the sterling and fair sales have been made at the old rates, large quantities having been sold down to 5s. 7d. per lb. Probably 3s. 9d. would now have to be paid for large drums, and 4s. for smaller lots.

THYME.—Spanish oil. 28 to 30 per cent. phenols, is rather dearer at 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM).—American on the spot is quoted at 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. per lb., and for shipment 12s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive for cases.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period March 23 to 29 (inclusive):—Anise (Fr.) 4 cs., (Ch.) 30 cs.; bergamot (It.), 17 cs.; camphor (Jp.) 5 dm., (U.S.) 1 dm.; cananga (Jv.), 4 dm.; cedarwood (U.S.), 1 dm.; cinnamon (Ger.), 1s cs.; citronella (French W.I.) 7 cs., (Jv.) 11 dm., 19 cs., (Holl.) 4 dm.; geranium (Fr.) 9 dm., (Réun.) 1 dm.; guaiacumwood (Ger.), 1 cs.; ho (Jp.), 5 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 30 cs.; lemon (U.S.) 39 dm., (It.) 244 cs., 12 x ½ cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 3 dm., (Jv.) 1 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 20 cs., 1 dm.; orange (B.W.I.), 20 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 35 cs., (U.S.) 2 cs.; pimento (B.W.I.), 1 dm.; pine (Ger.), 1 dm.; rose (Fr.), 1 cs.; rosewood (Fr.), 1 dm.; sassafras (U.S.), 10 cs.; undescribed (U.S.) 20 cs., (Fr.) 6 cs., (Holl.) 4 cs.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are prices current for fair wholesale quantities:—

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Acetophenone ..	6/- to 6/3	Iso-eugenol ..	13/6 to 14/-
Amyl salicylate ..	3/-	Linalol ..	14/-
Anethol ..	4/6 to 5/6	Linalyl acetate ..	17/6
Anepine ..	6/6 to 7/6	Methylanthranilate ..	7/6 to 8/-
Benzaldehyde ..	1/9 to 1/10	benzoate ..	4/6 to 5/-
Benzyl acetate ..	1/10 to 2/-	salicylate ..	1/6 to 1/7
alcohol ..	1/10 to 2/-	Musk ambrette ..	29/- to 30/-
benzoate ..	2/2 to 2/3	ketone ..	32/-
Bromstyrol ..	9/9 to 10/3	xylol ..	8/-
Cinnamic aldehyde (synth.) ..	3/- to 3/6	Phenyl acetic aldehyde ..	19/- to 23/-
Citral ..	7/6 to 8/6	Phenylethyl alcohol ..	10/-
Citronellol ..	13/- to 16/6	Rhodinol (as to quality) ..	20/- to 30/-
Coumarin ..	9/9 to 10/3	Rhodinyl acetate ..	48/- to 50/-
Diphenyl oxide ..	1/10 to 2/2	Safrol ..	1/3 to 1/6
Eugenol ..	9/- to 9/3	Terpineol ..	1/3 to 1/6
Geranyl acetate ..	9/6 to 11/6	Thymol ..	11/3 to 11/6
Helliotropine ..	4/6 to 4/9	(ex ajowan oil) ..	15/-
Hydroxycitronellal ..	18/6 to 19/-	Vanillin (ex clove oil) ..	17/6 to 17/9
Ionone 100% ..	16/-	(ex safrol) ..	16/6
" ..	24/-		
" ..	24/-		

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

ONE or two changes are recorded, with the general tone of the market continuing steady. Mercurials are again 6d. per lb. higher, and several of the bismuth salts are lower, following the metal. Potassium bromide crystals are scarce and dearer on spot. Salicylates tend firmer with the rise in carbolic acid. Potassium permanganate (B.P.) is firmer. Technical lactic acid is cheaper in quantities. Aspirin and phenacetin are in good demand.

ACETANILIDE continues to be quoted at about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder, with not much business about.

AMIDOPYRIN continues in fair demand at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.

ASPIRIN.—Business continues brisk, with prices well maintained; best brands of British make are firm at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

BARBITONE shows no change, with sales from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE is very quiet at 1s. 9d. per lb. in demijohns.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged, with a fair inquiry forward: British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. spot.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Owing to the reduction of 2s. per lb. in metal, the prices of the various salts have been revised by makers as follows:—

	Under one cwt.	Not less than one cwt.
	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
Bismuth carbonate ..	10 0	9 9
citrate ..	9 9	9 6
nitrate cryst. ..	6 0	5 9
oxide ..	14 0	13 9
salicylate ..	9 0	8 9
subchloride ..	12 0	11 9
subgallate ..	8 0	7 9
subnitrate ..	8 0	7 9

The above prices show a reduction of 2s. 9d. on carbonate and 3s. on subnitrate on lots of not less than one cwt. Liq. bismuth B.P. is 1s. 1d. per lb. in W. qts. and 1s. for 12 W. qts.

BROMIDES.—There is a shortage of potassium crystals for which 1s. 9½d. spot is wanted. Otherwise the market is unchanged: ammonium, 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is receiving attention, with dealers quoting quantities forward at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2½d. per lb. for duty-paid crystals; moderate business in small lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) continues unchanged, with business slow: dealers quote foreign to arrive at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Spot is 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 5d.

CODEINE.—Makers' list prices are: pure alkaloid, 18s. per oz.; hydrochloride, 16s. 3d.; phosphate, 13s. 6d.; and sulphate, 16s. 3d. per oz.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady but quiet at 1s. 9d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull at about 5s. 11d. to 6s.

CROTON CHLORAL HYDRATE is firmer at from 10s 9d. to 11s.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is very steady, and business has been brisk: dealers quote from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues unchanged, with a moderate amount of business being done: dealers quote from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., according to grade and quantity.

HYDROQUINONE remains very slow and unsteady on spot from 3s. 10½d. per lb.

HYPOPHOSPHITES have been reduced in price lately. Ammonium is 7s. per lb.; calcium, 3s. 3d.; iron, 6s. 6d.; magnesium, 7s.; manganese gran. cryst., 7s. 6d.; manganese powder, 7s.; sodium, 3s. 6d.; potassium, 7s. 7d. per lb., all in 28-lb. tins.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. is steady at unchanged rates: technical, 50 per cent. by weight, at about £39 per ton: spot is much cheaper.

MERCURIALS.—Owing to the further advance in mercury the makers on April 1 advanced the prices of salts by another 6d. per lb., and now quote:—

For assorted lots or contracts

	Under 112 lb.	Not less than 112 lb.
	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
Ammoniated lump, B.P. (white precip.) ..	6 0	5 11
powder ..	6 1	6 0
extra fine powder ..	6 2	6 1
Bichloride lump, B.P. (corros. sub.) ..	5 10	5 9
powder, B.P. or granular ..	5 3	5 2
Chloride, B.P. (calomel) ..	6 5	6 4
Red oxide cryst., B.P. (red precip.) ..	7 7	7 6
levig., B.P. ..	7 1	7 0
Yellow oxide, B.P. ..	6 11	6 10
Persulphate white, B.P.C. ..	6 2	6 1
Sulphide black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph. 50 per cent.) ..	5 11	5 10

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Owing to the increase in cost of raw materials makers quote 1s. 6d. per lb. in large quantities in carboys; up to 1s. 8d. for small lots.

METHYL SULPHONAL continues to be inquired for in good quantities, and prices are steady at about 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dutch is cheaper, B.P. quality offering at from 63s. to 65s. per cwt., according to quantity; German is 58s. to 60s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is unchanged, with quantities to arrive at a shade under 1s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE remains quiet and unchanged at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—There has been some suggestion of price cutting, with a brisk demand about: from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb. is quoted.

PHENAZONE continues steady at 4s. 6d. per lb. and upwards.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is not likely to break from its present controlled prices of 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

PIPERAZINE is steady, but decidedly quiet at 2s. per oz.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—There has been a sharp change in this market; after months of price-cutting there appears to have been an arrangement between the Continental makers to eliminate competition. Spot prices have already hardened to about 6½d. per lb., and seem likely to go still higher.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains dull at about 5s. per lb. spot.

RESORCIN continues to sell in fair quantities at from 4s. 3d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is much firmer, and sellers are no longer inclined to shade their quoted prices of 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.

SALOL continues at the new controlled rates recently quoted of from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per lb., and 1½d. per lb. more for powder.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues steady and moderately active: dealers quote Continental to arrive at about 1s. 8d. per lb. Spot values are from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is slack at from 9s. to 9s. 3d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—While there has been no actual advance prices are certainly firmer, and there is no shading of quoted prices: B.P. crystals, 1s. 10d.; powder, from 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities.

SULPHONAL is steady, with a fair amount of business being done: dealers quote at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *lcriss* is steady at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is dearer on the week: quoted by dealers from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. on spot for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains very slack and easy at from 1s. 6d. **THYMOL** has been dull, with offers of B.P. fine white crystals at from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves).—Business has been quiet for some weeks; prices are about unchanged at from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 6.

BUSINESS has been moderate, with the market generally steady: commercial permanganate of potash is dearer, with the market firm; cream of tartar shows a further advance. Cornish arsenic remains quiet and irregular on quotation. Acetone shows no change, but may ease in due course.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged: business has been normal: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE has been slack, but there is no change so far, but some reduction may be expected before long: B.G.S., £57 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—Dealers continue to do good business in grey galvanising, mostly forward: spot, £22 per ton, in casks, and cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC is steady to firm, with quite a fair demand for white Cornish, and sellers are asking about £16 15s. f.o.r. mines, which seems the nearest quotation, although it is claimed that business could be done at less. Japanese is still quoted £16 10s. c.i.f., and Mexican high-grade is called £16 15s. per ton c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is in moderately active export demand, but terms asked are widely divergent, ranging from about £23 15s. to £24 15s. per ton f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been more active and dealers' prices for Continental 99 to 100 per cent. are firm at the higher rates of 97s. 6d. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

EPSON SALT has been inquired for fairly well for forward delivery: spot parcels of commercial, in single bags, quoted at about £5 per ton, ex store; much cheaper forward.

FORMALDEHYDE is very steady, although quiet: 40 per cent. by volume, £40 per ton, ex store.

FORMIC ACID has been moving satisfactorily and prices are steady at about £45 10s. per ton for 85 per cent., in carboys.

GLAUBER'S SALT is quiet at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags; fair inquiry forward at lower rates for quantities.

OXALIC ACID continues bright, with plenty of inquiry: dealers' prices are steady at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., ex wharf.

POTASH (CAUSTIC).—The Convention have advanced their prices by 30s. per ton. Spot is now £30 10s. per ton for 88 to 92 per cent. solid in drums, and the forward price is £28 15s. per ton c.i.f. for 15-ton lots.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is very steady but in no great demand; dealers' prices unchanged: 90 to 92 per cent., £24 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains quiet, and the quoted price of 3d. per lb. would be shaded for quantities to come forward.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is much firmer and quoted prices have advanced to 5½d. to 5¼d. per lb. for commercial quality. Further advances in prices are not unlikely.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE has been moving well at steady rates: spot and forward, 7¼d. per lb., in casks.

SODIUM ACETATE remains dull, and dealers would probably accept £18 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store, for large business.

SODIUM CHLORATE is quoted at about 3d. per lb., but slightly less might be taken for large business for forward delivery.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady and business is fair: pea crystals, £15 7s. 6d., in one-cwt. kegs; commercial lump, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is steady: spot and forward, 4¼d. per lb., in casks.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch has practically finished the season and is now neglected. Toluol shows a further reduction in price. Carbolic acid crystals continue firm at advanced rates; other products are unchanged. **ANILINE OIL** is steady and in fair demand: quoted from 7d. to 7½d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. **ANILINE SALT** is maintained at 7d. to 7¼d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid:

market steady. **BETANAPHTHOL** continues in good demand at about 1s. per lb., carriage paid. **TOLUOL** is again easier, with commercial 90's now offered at 1s. 6d.; pure, about 2s. 2d. per gallon, ex works. **XYLOL** is very slack: commercial, about 2s. 2d.; pure, about 2s. 6d. per gallon, ex works. **CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.**—The position is exceedingly firm. Orders are being freely offered at 7¾d. to 8d. per lb., f.o.b., for 39° to 40° C. ordinary ice crystals, in drums, with overcasks, but no first-hand material is available, and second-hand holders, if there are any, seem very reluctant to part with the goods. It is difficult to forecast the future, but as sales have been made a long way ahead, there seems no possibility of a break in price. The tendency is rather in the upward direction. **CRESYLIC ACID** is distinctly firmer. Continental manufacturers seem heavily sold, and foreign buyers are inquiring on this market. Prices are from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon naked for good pale acid 97 to 98 per cent., with the usual higher prices for the purer qualities.

Fixed Oils, etc.

GENERALLY dull markets are reported, and further reductions in quoted prices are recorded. Palm oils are down on the week. Turpentine is about unchanged on balance. Hankow wood oil is much dearer on a firm market. **ACID OILS.**—Some grades are again easier; market still dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 34s. 6d.; groundnut, 32s.; soya, 25s. spot. **CASTOR**—Prices for all grades are cheaper: market closing firm; pharmaceutical, 55s. 6d. per cwt.; first pressings, 50s. 6d.; second pressings, 47s. 6d. spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. **COCONUT.**—Deodorised is down to 47s. on spot: Ceylon, 40s. 4½d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 44s. 3d. c.i.f.; market flat. **COTTON** remains slack, and prices are unchanged: deodorised, 45s. 6d.; common edible, 43s. 6d.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 37s. 6d. spot. **GROUNDNUT** is quiet but steady: deodorised, spot, 52s.; crude Oriental, 46s. c.i.f. **PALM KERNEL** remains slow: deodorised, 46s. 6d.; crude, 40s. spot. **PALM** has been slack, and lower values are quoted for all grades: Lagos, 35s.; softs, 34s.; mediums, 34s.; hard, 34s. 3d.; bleached, 36s. 6d. spot. **RAPE** is slightly easier: refined, 49s. 6d.; crude, 47s. 6d. spot. **SOYA** is quiet, and unchanged: deodorised, 41s. 6d.; crude, 38s. spot. **LINSEED** (raw, naked).—At slightly improved rates for all positions the market is steady, but business has been quiet throughout: on spot, 31s. 6d.; April, 30s. 4½d.; May-August, 30s. 7½d.; September-December, 31s. 4½d. Boiled oil, on spot, 36s. Hull, on spot, 30s. 9d.; April, 30s. 9d.; May-August, 30s. 10½d.; September-December, 31s. 3d. **TURPENTINE.**—There was a further decline late last week, with spot delivery touching 45s. owing to weak American advices, but there was an upward tendency this week under the influence of the continued heavy deliveries from stocks. Last week's returns amounted to 3,257 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 36,184 barrels, against 31,613 barrels the same period last year. The stocks were returned at 40,813 barrels, comparing with 31,050 barrels the same date last year. The spot demand is fairly active. Spot closes at 46s. 9d. per cwt.; May-June, 47s. 6d.; July-December, 49s. 6d. **RESIN** was steadier at the lower level, although buyers are still shy but sellers more reserved. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America were as follows:—D/B to E 19s. 6d. to 21s. 9d., F/G 22s. 1½d. to 22s. 7½d., K/M 23s. 1½d., W/G 26s., and W.W. 23s. 7½d. For spot parcels about 9d. more is wanted. **WOOD.**—Hankow in barrels on spot has advanced to 120s. per barrel nominal.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Benzol shows a further drop in price, moving with prices of petrol. Paraffin scale is also cheaper again. Lubricating oils are quiet and inclined to weaken. **BENZOL.**—A further fall in prices is recorded this week, with standard motor at 1s. 6d. per gallon, in tank wagons, ex works; crude 65's, 1s. 2½d.; pure, about 2s. 3d. **FUEL OIL** is unchanged. **PARAFFIN WAX** and **SCALE.**—Wax is easier at 2¾d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags: scale is again easier at £18 12s. 6d. per ton, e.i.f. U.K. port. **PETROLEUM** is lower. American standard white is 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, ex wharf, London, barrels included. **WHITE OILS** are fairly steady but quiet: special No. 1, £24 15s.; No. 1, £23 15s.; No. 3 half-white, £21 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. **SOLVENT NAPHTHAS** are still slack, and prices unsteady: 90/160, 1s. 4d.; heavy, 90/190, 1s. per gallon, naked at works. **PETROLEUM JELLIES** are inclined to be easier, with business quiet: white to snow white, £38 to £57; amber and yellow, £18 to £23; dark still green, £12 5s. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. **LUBRICATING OILS.**—Spot remains very quiet, and the position generally is unsteady, tending to weaken: spot, pales, £10 to £23; reds, £12 7s. 6d. to £22 10s.; dark cylinders, £12 10s. to £33 10s.; filtered cylinders, £20 to £33 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for large quantities.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Inadequate Insurance Dispensing Fees

SIR,—Your correspondent "Carbon" (*C. & D.*, March 19, p. 358) does well to draw our attention to the recommendation that contracts should be made for long periods of service. In the same issue "Xrayser III" tells us that it is possible that the Ministry of Health is likely to propose a reduction in the scale of fees; and if a reduction came about in conjunction with the above recommendation, we should be faced with a long-period contract at a totally unremunerative rate. I do not see anything surprising in the proposition of a fee including an odd halfpenny; the figure of sixpence-halfpenny was probably suggested in order to secure a net fee of sixpence, the idea being to fix a price which will pay for the work after the expenses have been deducted, and not to have what is really a floating scale which may vary from time to time, or from district to district. In any case, we want to get something which will remove the present uncertainty as to whether Insurance work pays or not. There are plenty of ways in which real economy could be effected and a good deal of the waste which goes on at the moment avoided without cutting down the just wages of the pharmacist. But let us suppose that the Ministry insisted on a reduction of the fee, say, to fourpence: what is the position going to be then? The question at once arises, at any rate to those of us who are not content to work for nothing, is it worth going on with? Personally, I do not think it would be. For if the figure given by "Carbon" for overhead charges is correct (and from my own analysis I should say it was about right), then out of a fourpenny fee it would only leave twopence-halfpenny for the dispensing fee, which is nearly back to the pre-war figure of twopence, and then we were allowed a profit on the drugs in addition. While sympathising in every way with the Treasury's call for reduction in expenditure, I think that this could be effected without turning the chemist's business into a sweated industry.—Yours truly,

GAIN (19/3).

Sunday Customers

SIR,—"Looker-on" (*C. & D.*, April 2, p. 421) has, to a certain extent, changed the subject. The question under discussion was that of a Sunday service for the supply of medicine, and the accidents of fire or burglary did not enter into it. I am aware that many business houses, both wholesale and retail, in city areas where there is no one living on the premises, put up a notice with the address of the person holding the keys to assist the police in case of emergency, but even this is not always satisfactory. The only occasion on which I came into actual contact with such an emergency was when I was in the wholesale trade. One Saturday somebody left a window unfastened; this fact was discovered by the police on the Sunday morning, and they sent to the address on the gate for the man to come with the key, but he had gone out and the key with him, so we arrived on Monday morning to find a policeman on guard. What would be the use to any customer who went, say, to a City pharmacy for some medicine, of a notice informing him, "After closing apply to John Smith, Brighton Road, Croydon"? Or, to take the case of a lock-up shop in any town where the owner or manager lives only a few streets away, if the notice is to be of real value he must go straight from the pharmacy to his house and remain there until it is opening time again. Can anybody be expected to do it? Although I am not in favour of Sunday opening, I think that there should be some definite course of action—either to be closed altogether or to have some regular hour of attendance each Sunday. In my own business I am practically compelled to open for two hours on Sunday evening; although there is nothing in it from a monetary

point of view, I am obliged to consider the question of service; yet the company shops and the big multiple stores which customers praise as models of business acumen do not open on Sundays, and they still retain their week-day business all the same. I wonder what "Looker-on" would say if he had a general dealer next door to him who cut every protected line he could get hold of, and a Sunday night customer requiring a patent medicine with a minimum retail price informed him that it was sold next door at a penny or twopence less than the price demanded? Looking at the question from the point of view of a member of the public who might be unexpectedly faced with the necessity of obtaining medicine, I can quite see that there should be some means of getting it, and if one is situated in a town where a rota system can be worked amicably this difficulty is easily got over.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDAYITE (5/4).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund

It seems that nothing can be obtained to-day without money and plenty of it, not even parliamentary representation; and although £10,000 may seem a small figure to a trade union, I should think that if achieved it will not be a bad sum for pharmacy at the first attempt. It remains to be seen what we should obtain for it. But even if we are successful in backing a pharmacist M.P., the fact must not be lost sight of that this fund is only a commencement, and some provision will have to be made to make it a permanent one, by yearly subscription if possible. Will pharmacists be able to see as far ahead as this and to get together for this purpose?—Subscriber (29/3).

Cod-liver Oil Emulsions

Are we not required to supply "B.P.C." when cod-liver emulsion is ordered on an Insurance script? Although I generally keep some of this emulsion made, I cannot say that I have had any trouble with it; but I cannot see that there is any advantage in having an emulsion containing 50 per cent. of oil. The better class of proprietary emulsions contain 33 per cent., and I think that this proportion is quite high enough, giving the customer a fair quantity of oil in each dose. On the other hand, some emulsions on the market appear to contain so much emulsifying agent, and are consequently so thick, that they would almost appear to defeat the reason for their preparation.—Emulsio (28/3).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Presentable Mixture

SIR,—Please explain the best method of dispensing the following:—

Ferri et quin. cit. ...	...	gr. vij.
Tr. nucis vom. ...	...	℥ss.
Spt. am. co. ...	...	℥ss.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq. ...	...	℥ss.
Mag. sulph. ...	...	gr. xx.
Aq. chlorof. ...	...	ad ℥ss.

I dissolved the citrate in some chloroform water and added the tincture of nux vomica, then the sal volatile, gum acacia (gr. vijss.) and some more chloroform water. To this I added the magnesium sulphate, in solution, and finally the extract of liquorice. The result, while readily diffusible, is very unsightly.—Yours faithfully,

W. E. H. (19/8).

[Quite a presentable mixture is obtained by the following procedure: Triturate the quinine and iron citrate along with the magnesium sulphate, and, having mixed together the tincture of nux vomica, aromatic spirit of ammonia, liquid extract of liquorice, and the requisite quantity of chloroform water, add these very slowly at first with a continuance of the trituration so as to secure minute subdivision of the precipitate which occurs, and then more freely till all has been introduced. The precipitate is dark in colour, diffuses uniformly throughout the mixture, and does not confer on it an unsightly appearance.]

Legal Queries

Argus (28/3).—An order for "dangerous" drugs in the form of cocaine eye drops may be signed by the responsible person for the factory. If the factory is in two sections in different places, they may be treated as two factories.

S. H. (30/3).—An unqualified person in business on his own account cannot sell poisons by employing a qualified person. If, however, you are referring to sales of poison in a chemist's shop the supervision of the qualified person over a sale by an unqualified person is a legal act.

P. H. L. (30/3).—(1) A preparation containing a scheduled poison must be labelled "Poison," no matter what quantity is contained in a solution. The word "Poisonous" covers the case you mention, but you may use the word "Poison" if you wish to. (2) It is sufficient to give the word "Poisonous" on the label of the ammonia solution you mention without stating the percentage.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Vin. Quin. (14/1).—PRECIPITATE FROM QUININE WINE.—This is a dull fawn crystalline powder, found by spectrographic analysis to contain only magnesium as an inorganic base, and by chemical test to be a tartrate. This salt is very sparingly soluble in dilute alcohol, which would account for the precipitate. The magnesium was perhaps introduced by filtering the wine through a magnesia salt, an incorrect procedure in the case of a wine.

W. R. E. (21/2).—SHIP'S COMPASS LIQUID.—This is a colourless liquid, s.g. 0.987 giving on evaporation on the water bath 0.17 per cent. of a moist film suggestive of glycerin, and yielding iodoform readily by the usual test. The properties are in accord with the liquid having the composition, iso-propyl alcohol 6 per cent., glycerol 0.25 per cent., and water the remainder; such a mixture responds to the tests in the same way.

M. R. (16/3).—NEW ZEALAND CREAM.—This is a supplementary food for infant feeding, providing additional fat and sugar. Supplies may be obtained from the Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Highgate, London, N.6, who issue formulas, in accordance with the weight and age of the child, indicating how much may be used.

D. L. (17/3).—LEMONADE COLOURING.—Tetrazine or acid yellow is a suitable aniline dye for use in colouring lemonade crystals. Lemon yellow or barium chromate is poisonous. For a list of colours forbidden to be used in foods see *C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 263.

N., Ltd. (17/3).—MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.—Safety matches embody the use of red phosphorus either in the heads or rubbing surface. If the phosphorus is on the box the oxidant used for dipping the wood splinters consists of such ingredients as manganese dioxide, minium, or potassium chlorate with glue as a binding ingredient. Lundstrom's expired patent of 1855 is the basis of the manufacture, but each maker has modifications which form his trade secret.

W. & H. (17/3).—(1) JOHNE'S DISEASE.—Treatment of Johne's disease is generally of no avail, and prognosis unfavourable. There is usually great and marked prostration and emaciation, accompanied with scouring or diarrhoea mixed with blood-stained mucus, and at times worms. In treating give oil and worm mixture, followed by a course of diarrhoea mixture (such as catechu, cret. prep.) if required. Tinct. ferri perchlor. in moderate doses is advised, as it is both astringent and tonic. Tonics, such as nux vomica and gentian, should also be administered. Plenty of nourishing food should be allowed, and if prostration occurs give such stimulants as whisky, aether. sulph. and spt. rectif. Another method of treatment was given in the *C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 900.

This is as follows: Treatment consisted in giving vegetable tonics, such as nux vomica, quassia and gentian, and the following in a pint and a half of new milk:—

Naphthalene ...	...	...	...	3j
Ol. olivæ ...	...	...	...	3jss.
Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	3ss.

This was given for fourteen days, suspended for a week, and restarted for another fourteen days. The vegetable tonics were continued for about six weeks after the naphthalene course. Recovery was apparently permanent. In another case the dose of naphthalene could not be tolerated, and had to be reduced to gr. 20. Improvement was gradual and continued.—(2) IODISED SALT.—See *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, p. 276.

A. E. S. (18/3).—The retail charge for syrupy lactic acid in the *C. & D.* Retail Price List is correct. The list is drawn up on scientific principles, which in this case take into account the s.g. of the article and other factors.

P. C. (19/3).—(1) COIN THEFT DETECTOR.—This is powdered aniline violet. A little of the powder is dusted on the coins, and when these are touched by the hand a deep violet stain develops on the skin. (2) INVISIBLE INK.—The two solutions to produce the effect you desire are (a) liq. ferri perchlor., (b) weak solution of tannic acid.

Digitalis (19/3).—BOOKS ON BUSINESS METHODS.—Simons' "Successful Retailing," 5s. (Pitman & Sons, Ltd.); Heelis' "Theory and Practice of Commerce," 7s. 6d. (Pitman & Sons, Ltd.). For books on special subjects—e.g., bookkeeping—see *C. & D. Diary*, 1927. The *C. & D. Commercial Compendium*, is the most helpful publication for pharmaceutical scholarship pupils.

W. & H. (20/3).—The cost of dispensing the prescription you send on the *C. & D.* Costing System is 1s. 5d. for the mixture, and 2s. 6d. for the ointment, without the containers.

S. S. (21/3).—SICK-ROOM SPIRIT.—See *C. & D. Diary*, 1925, p. 247, and *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, p. 277.

F. N. (24/3).—DISPENSING CHARGES.—The following is the charge for dispensing the prescription you send on the *C. & D.* Costing System:—

Guaiacol. carb. gr. vij (gr. 163)	...	...	10.0
Dispensing fee (24 cachets) ...	...	...	24.0

Charge, 2s. 10d. 34.0d.

The charge for cachets is the cost of material, plus 1s. 3d. fee for first dozen and 9d. for each dozen beyond.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," April 14, 1877

Eucalyptus Globulus

[From a summary of part of an address by Dr. Göppert, Breslau.]

The tree was first discovered in 1792 in Tasmania by the French botanist, De la Billardiére, who accompanied one of the expeditions sent in search of the unfortunate La Perouse. The first leaves are opposite and horizontal, but after four or five years these are succeeded by others which are alternate and vertical, i.e., with the edges turned towards the sky and the earth, an arrangement productive of peculiar effects of light and shade. The specific name globulus was bestowed on account of the resemblance of its waxy fruit to a kind of button then much worn in France, while the tree owes its generic name eucalyptus to an opercular membrane which covers the calyx previously to flowering. Baron Ferd. von Müller was the first to suggest that its perfume, resembling that of Cajaput oil, might be of use as a disinfectant in fever districts, a suggestion which has been justified by the results of the careful examination to which the eucalyptus has been subjected since its employment as a medicine. Some seeds having been sent to France in 1857, they were planted in Algiers, and thrived exceedingly well. Trottier, the botanical superintendent, found that the value of the fragrance of the tree as a sanitary means in fever or marshy districts was far exceeded by the amazingly powerful drying action of the roots on the soil. Five years after planting the eucalyptus, one of the most marshy and unhealthy districts of Algiers was converted into one of the healthiest and driest.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Insurance Profits.—A fire insurance policy provides re-payment of the material loss due to fire; a profits policy takes care of the trading shortage resulting from the same cause. The trader who carries both insurances need fear no havoc to his business, however serious a fire may devastate his premises. Profits (or, as they are sometimes called, consequential loss) policies render the insurer liable to make good in the event of fire (1) loss of net profit, (2) maintenance of standing charges necessary to be paid, and (3) increased cost of working necessary to maintain the turnover at its level before the fire. These three headings are all defined explicitly in the policy. "Net profit" is given its ordinary commercial meaning; before it is arrived at, provision must be made for all charges and capital account, including depreciation. The standing charges are agreed upon beforehand, and are enumerated in the policy. Naturally they differ in various businesses, but they generally include rent, rates, taxes, interest on loans and on debentures, directors' fees, auditors' fees, salaries of permanent staff, and wages of skilled employees; the list, in fact, will include all expenses which must continue to be paid, even though the business may be brought temporarily to a standstill. In the policy the net profit and the standing charges are generally taken together under the expression "profit," and some basis is stated on which the profit is to be ascertained for the purposes of the adjustment of any claims. Of the various bases, the most common is the annual turnover of the business, though it is sometimes convenient to use the annual output for the purpose. The principle involved is the same in both cases; and for the sake of simplicity one basis only, that of turnover, will be described. The measure of the loss may be stated as that percentage of the shortage in turnover, due to the fire, which the profit bore to the turnover in the corresponding period during the preceding twelve months. To quote a simple example:—

Turnover during twelve months preceding the fire, £100,000.

Profit during twelve months preceding the fire, £15,000—i.e., a percentage of 15.

If the turnover during the year following the fire only reached £40,000, the liability under the policy would be 15 per cent. of the shortage (£60,000) = £9,000. The actual loss would probably be increased by the payment of an allowance on account of increased cost of working necessary to reach the turnover of £40,000, subject, however, to a proviso that the insurer would not be liable in all for a greater sum than he would have had to pay if the increased cost had not been incurred. In this example reference was made to the turnover during twelve months, but it is not intended to convey that such a period is always used. In many businesses the time that would be required for a full restoration after a fire would be much smaller; consequently the "period of indemnity," as it is termed, may be only three or six months.

Profit policies do not bear any conditions that should be difficult of acceptance. It is stipulated that the property be insured against fire, and also that no liability will attach for any standing charges which had not been met in the corresponding period of the preceding year; but, on the other hand, it is admitted that allowance may be made in respect of any variations in the business (e.g., strikes, abnormal profits or losses) in the application of any of the terms of the policy. The settlement of claims is generally entrusted by the insurers to some firm of chartered accountants. It is a special

feature of profits insurances that, in the adjustment of losses, monthly payments on account may be made. Similar policies are sometimes effected to cover loss of profits and payment of standing charges in the event of a factory being brought to a standstill through the breakdown of the engine or some other part of the principal machinery.

Insurance: Riot.—A riot may be defined as an unlawful assemblage of not less than three persons banded together in a common purpose, which shall be carried out in such a manner as should cause a person of reasonable fortitude to apprehend violence. Under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886, damage caused by rioters should be made good out of public funds; but nevertheless a great many people pin more faith in insurance, and effect policies to cover the risk, particularly in times of acute labour crises. Riot risks are sometimes dealt with by an extension of ordinary fire policies, and occasionally by the issue of separate insurances. The cover refers to damage due to riot, civil commotion, strikers, locked-out workers, persons taking part in labour disturbances, or malicious persons acting on behalf of or in connection with any political organisation (the last clause being an echo of the Sinn Féin activities in 1919-20); it is not usual for the cover to go further, though sometimes the word "insurrections" appears. These riot insurances follow the ordinary fire procedure. The rates depend chiefly on the likelihood of the contents of the building being attractive to a mob, stores of liquor, food, weapons, explosives and jewellery being among those highly rated. The normal rates do not often exceed about 1s. per cent. for the risk of fire due to riot, or 1s. 6d. per cent. for fire and other damage.

Insurance: Sprinkler Leakage.—This form of insurance is a protection against loss through the escape of water from an automatic sprinkler installation. The contract does not present any special difficulties. The installation must be of a pattern approved by the fire offices and erected in accordance with their rules. The discharge or leakage of water must be accidental, and not due to any of the following causes:—(1) Heat caused by fire or explosion (any damage so caused would fall to be dealt with under a fire or explosive policy); (2) repairs or alterations to the building or the removal of the installation; (3) freezing while the building is unoccupied, or due to negligence; (4) riot (or similar cause); (5) defects in the condition of the installation of which the insured was aware. There are two different bases on which insurances may be arranged, one being to cover the full value of the property at risk, and the other to insure only up to the limit of any likely damage. If the full value is insured, the policy is subject to average, and the usual rates are about 3d. per cent. for buildings and 1s. per cent. for contents. In the second method average is not applied, but rates are charged in the neighbourhood of 10s. per cent. and 3s. per cent. respectively for buildings and contents of warehouses or shops, and 20s. per cent. for buildings and 7s. 6d. per cent. for contents of most other risks. A minimum insurance of £500 is required in respect of each thousand sprinkler heads, and an extra charge is made if there are any sprinklers in concealed and unwarmed spaces. For non-average policies separate sums are required for each floor of the building.

Insurance: Storm (also Flood).—There is nowadays some slight demand for insurance against damage to buildings through wind or rainstorm or through floods. Since, however, the likelihood of serious damage due to such causes is remote, insurance against the risk does not make much appeal in commercial circles. Rates of about 1s. 6d. per cent. are paid, with a condition that the insured will bear the first £5 or £10 of every claim.

Insurance: Third Party (or Public Liability).—Everyone is *prima facie* liable at common law for injuries caused to the persons or property of others through the negligence of oneself or of persons acting in one's employment, and the third party or, as it is often called, the public liability policy is framed to cover that liability. There are various types of policy which provide a measure of third party indemnity, particularly those in connection with motor and horse-drawn

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

vehicles (*see* Insurance, Motor; Insurance, Drivers'; and Insurance, Lift); but the ordinary "third party" or "public liability" policy is understood to refer to risks arising out of the occupation of premises and the business carried on. Liabilities in respect of the use of vehicles are, as a rule, expressly excluded, though exception will generally be made of handcarts used for delivery, etc. The insuring clause of the policy which contains the essence of the contract defines the liability to pay "all sums for which the insured may be legally liable in respect of accidental personal injury to, or accidental damage to, the property of any person not being a member of the insured's family or in his service or in the service of any person engaged to carry out work for the insured, caused by the negligence of the insured or of any person in his employment, or by any defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant" (at the address or addresses specified).

Payment of law costs is provided in addition, but the policy will exclude certain risks, among which are the use not only of vehicles but also of lifting machinery (unless previously agreed), and liability arising under contract. The exception regarding persons in the service of the insured or of others carrying out his work appears in the wording cited above for the reason that the risk of injuries to workpeople is dealt with by workmen's compensation policies. The expression "ways, works" has been held to include the buildings themselves; but some companies make it more evident that accidents due to defects in buildings are included by referring to "defects in the premises including ways, works . . . etc." Sometimes the only risk required to be insured is that arising out of defects in the buildings. Such policies are effected by owners of houses and other buildings, but chiefly by the landlords of properties falling within the scope of the Housing Act, 1925. Premiums charged for these "property owners'," or, as they are also called, "landlord's indemnity," policies are very light, ranging from about 6d. per house to 10s. or so for a fair-sized factory in good repair.

The ordinary or "general" third party policy offers a much wider scope, and is becoming increasingly appreciated by the commercial world. The frequency with which common law actions are reported in the Press and the magnitude of the damages often awarded convince many that the risk is not one which the average trader or employer can afford to carry. The premiums charged vary considerably. For a small retail chemist's shop employing not more than two assistants a premium of 10s. or 15s. may be charged; but for larger premises, including wholesale warehouses, factories, etc., a rate is quoted on the basis either of the annual wages or the annual output—more often the former. A feature of considerable importance in the arranging of a third party insurance is the limit of indemnity for any one accident. Alternative quotations are often submitted for policies bearing limits of £100, £250, £500, £1,000 and larger sums, or even for "unlimited" indemnity policies (i.e., without any pecuniary limit), and it is generally found that the difference between one quotation and the next one above it is not very substantial. Anyone holding or preparing to effect a third party policy is strongly advised to arrange for a substantial limit of indemnity. In the light of modern usage a limit of £100 or even £250 is insufficient. Damages awarded might easily exceed either of these sums, and in the event of a claim likely to prove serious it would be the most practical course of the company to discharge their liability by paying over their limit at once, thereby leaving the insured to bear the brunt, not only of any damages in excess of this limit, but also of the costs of the action as well. An "unlimited" policy is to be recommended, but failing this a trifling addition in premium should not be allowed to stand in the way of acceptance of a quotation to provide a really substantial protection. The policy should also provide for costs and expenses incurred in the defence of any claim, in addition to those payable to the claimant.

When leases are granted for the occupation of premises intended to be used for the storage or manufacture of substances from which some element of danger is to be apprehended, such as chemicals, it is frequently stipulated that the lessors shall be indemnified in respect of all claims arising out of the occupation of the premises in question. It should be observed that this risk is not insured under the ordinary terms of the third party, even so far as it relates to injuries sustained by third persons. Such a liability would arise "ex contract" and not at common law, and is expressly excluded by the policy wording. It is, however, possible in most cases to arrange for it to be covered by insurance. (*See also* Insurance, Chemists' Indemnity.)

Insurance, Unemployment.—*See* National Unemployment Insurance.

Insurance: Weather.—The insurance against loss due to inclement weather can hardly be said to be of commercial interest in trade circles, except, perhaps, to the extent that policies are occasionally effected to cover expenses in connection with staff outings. For such events it is usually arranged that the total sum insured shall be paid if the rainfall on the day in question exceeds a certain measurement (often 0.1 inch) within nine hours, the rain gauge of the nearest meteorological observer to be the test. Rates of premium vary according to district and period of the year, but as a rule 15 per cent. is paid. The basis of a fixed measurement of rain is not very satisfactory from either point of view. The day's outing might be completely spoilt by a drizzle which did not amount to 0.1 inch, or, on the other hand, the festivity might take place in fine weather and a claim be paid as well, on account of a short but heavy thunder-shower.

Interchangeable Signs.—There are many types of signs, illuminated and otherwise, which can be used to good effect in the retailer's window. Those with interchangeable lettering, slides, or plates are very suitable, for they permit different sales messages to be introduced so that they can be used continuously without monotonous effect. Small signs can be obtained for window use, in wooden frames, with black backgrounds. Sets of 250 loose letters (or more if required) are supplied with these. Some types have letters which slide into grooves, others are held in position by magnetism. With one interchangeable sign the letters are lithographed in white on metal, and show up prominently against the black background. Another window sign of this type is made of metal with an oxidised copper finish, and is supplied with a pedestal adjustable to varying heights. Box signs for outdoor use are also available, with lettering carried out on the glass sides in any colouring desired. With these the plates are held in position by copper clips, and they are thus easily removed and replaced.

Interest of Passers-by, Arousing.—Colour, light, and animation are the principal aids at the disposal of the retailer who wishes to attract attention to his window, and the secret of their successful use is that they must be employed in such a way as to transfer the attention of the passers-by to the display itself. Each of these three display factors may be used independently or in combination. Colour schemes add to the attractive appearance of the window, and coloured lighting can now be used with good effect; but movement employed properly is probably the quickest means of directing the gaze of a customer to a particular spot. There are a number of animated devices at the disposal of the retail chemist who wishes to make use of some special feature in order to arouse the interest of the passers-by in a particular line of goods. Mechanically or electrically controlled moving figures may be had in great variety. Revolving display stands are also obtainable, which, in addition to showing the goods in greater prominence, enable a more extensive variety of products to be displayed in a given space.

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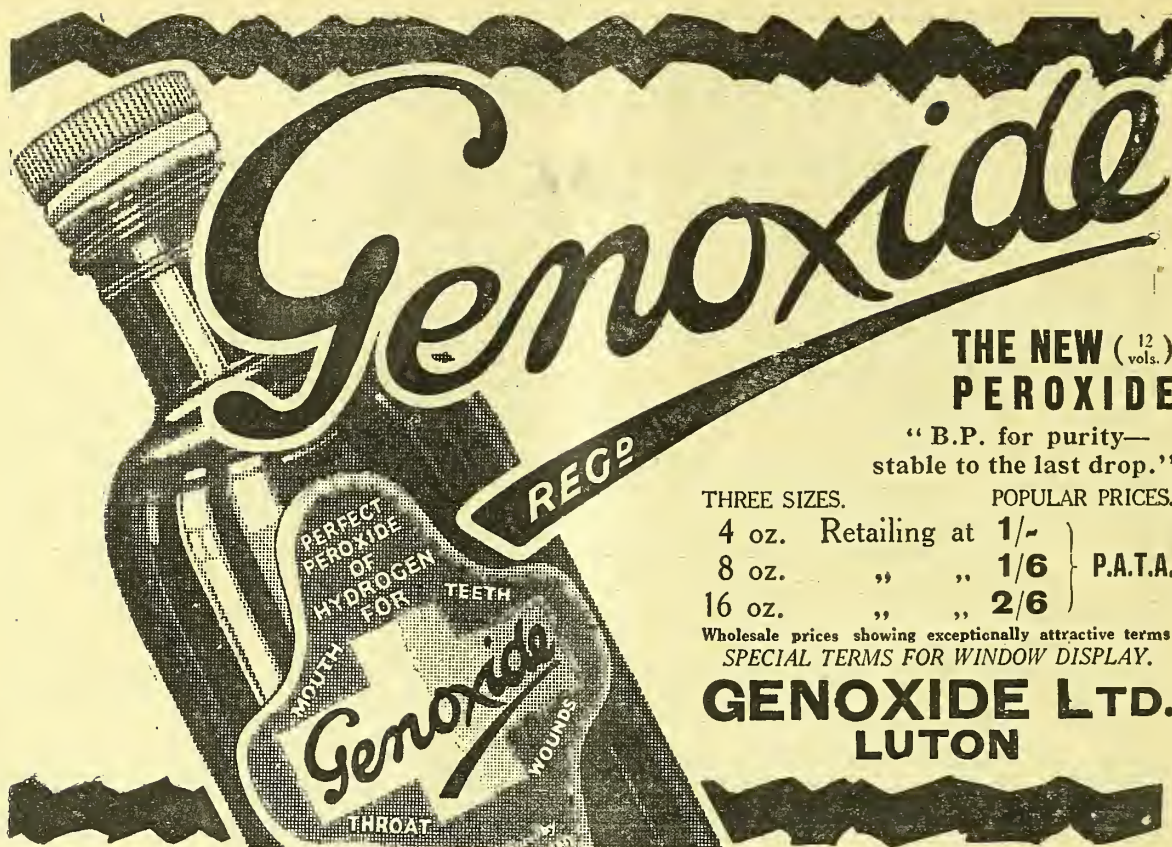
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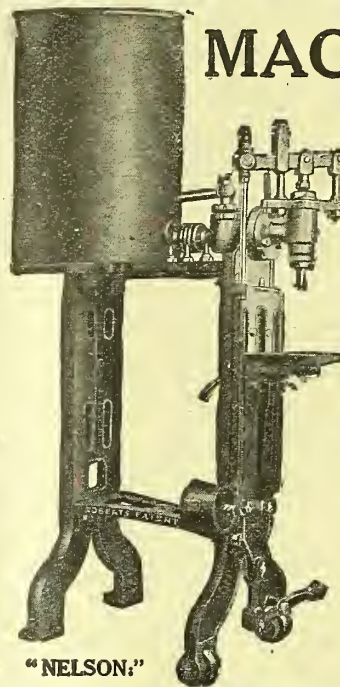
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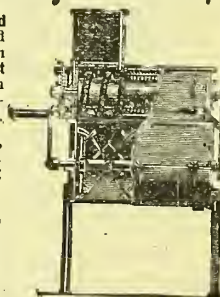
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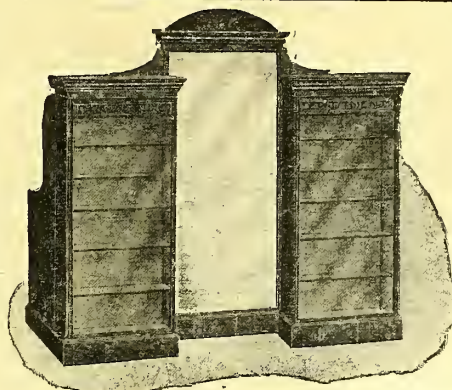
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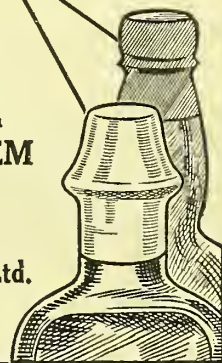
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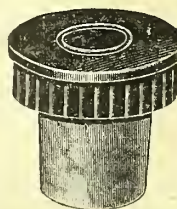
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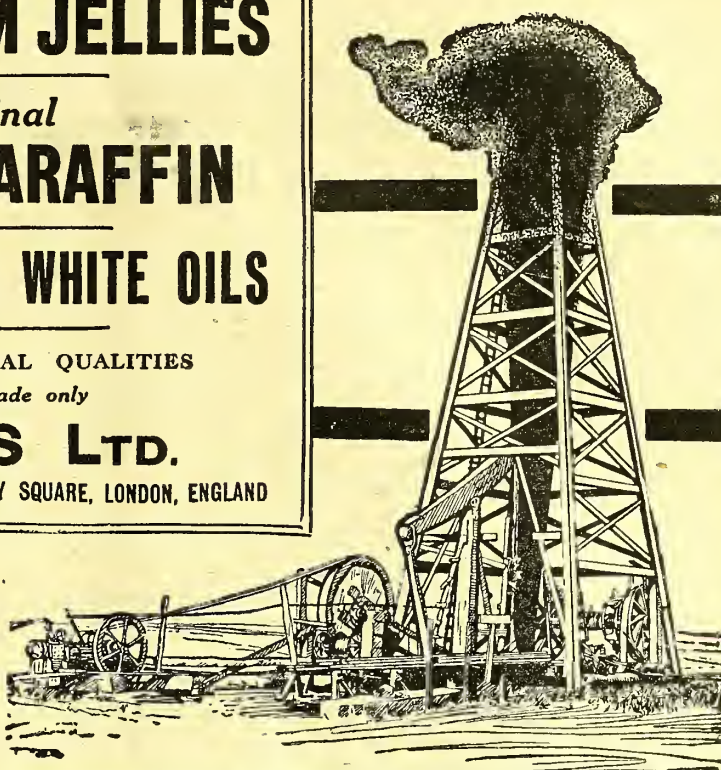
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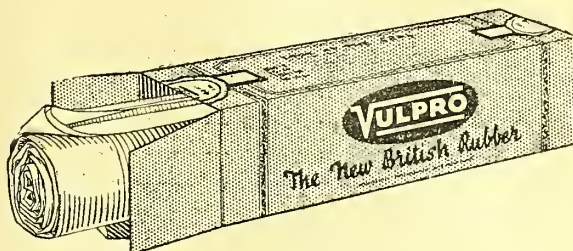
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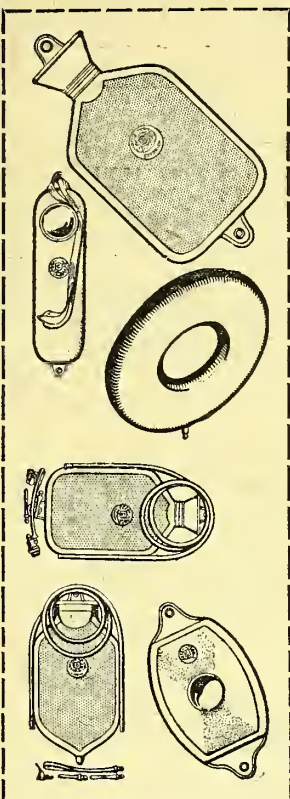
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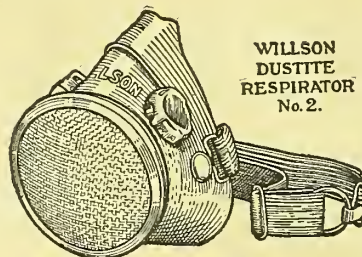
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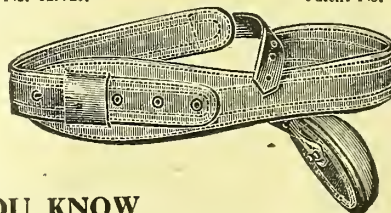
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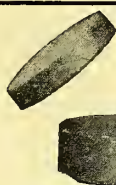
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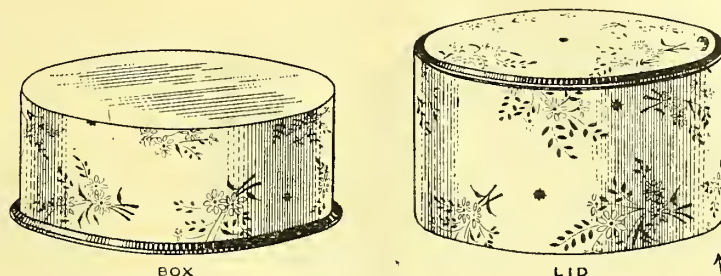
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